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ANNUAL

REPORT

OF THE

DEPT.

OF

EDUCATION

MASS.

1946-47

PART I

STATE LIBRARY
OF
MASSACHUSETTS

Public Document No, 2

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Dept of Education

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2 OF CHAPTER 69
OF THE GENERAL LAWS

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JOHN J. DESMOND, JR., Commissioner of Education

RAYMOND A. FITZGERALD, Deputy Commissioner of Education

Advisory Board

Ex Officio The Commissioner of Education, Chairman

Term Expires	
1947.	Alexander Brin, 251 Causeway Street, Boston
1947.	Bancroft Beatley, Simmons College, Boston
1948.	Grace Agnes Buxton, 5 Haviland Street, Worcester
1948.	Walter F. Downey, English High School, Boston
1949.	John J. Walsh, 1 Court Street, Boston
1949.	Ruth C. Redican, 22 Haviland Street, Worcester
	Alfred Ellis, Jr., 351 Tremont Street, Boston*

BOARD OF COLLEGIATE AUTHORITY

Ex Officio The Commissioner of Education, Chairman

DANIEL H. SHAY, Agent

Term Expires	
1947.	Bancroft Beatley, Simmons College, Boston
1947.	Alexander Brin, 251 Causeway Street, Boston
1947.	Claude M. Fuess, Phillips Academy, Andover
1947.	Rev. J.R.N. Maxwell, S.J., Cranwell Preparatory School, Lenox
1948.	Grace Agnes Buxton, 5 Haviland Street, Worcester
1948.	Walter F. Downey, English High School, Boston
1949.	John J. Walsh, 1 Court Street, Boston
1949.	Ruth C. Redican, 22 Haviland Street, Worcester
1951.	Catherine A. Byrnes, 144 Washington Road, Springfield
1951.	Leo C. Donahue, 106 Summer Street, Somerville

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Ex Officio John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education, Chairman
Ex Officio J. Paul Doyle, Commissioner of Correction
Ex Officio James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries
Ex Officio Patrick A. Tompkins, Commissioner of Public Welfare

* - Representing labor on State Board for Vocational Education (C. 531, Acts of 1941).

Term Expires

1946.	Daniel J. Goggin, 28 Garner Road, Dorchester
1947.	Harry H. Kerr, 355 Highland Avenue, Wollaston
1947.	Helen M. Voorhees, Mt. Holyoke College, So. Hadley
1947.	Mary N. Tolman, 264 Boylston Street, Boston
1947.	Thomas H. McGowan, 66 Bedford Road, Woburn
	Warren E. Benson, Agent and Supervisor of Guidance and Placement
	George H. Varney, Business Agent

DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

PATRICK J. SULLIVAN, Director

SUPERVISORS

Alice B. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education
Philip G. Cashman, Supervisor of Regional Veterans' Education Center
Ralph H. Colson, Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education
Ina M. Curley, Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes
Daniel J. Kelly, Supervisor of Physical Education and Safety Education
A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education
Martina McDonald Driscoll, Supervisor of Music
Thomas A. Phelan, Supervisor of Teacher Placement

PRESIDENTS OF STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART

John J. Kelly, Bridgewater
William J. Sanders, Fitchburg
Martin F. O'Connor, Framingham
, Hyannis*
James Dugan, Lowell
Grover C. Bowman, North Adams
Edward A. Sullivan, Salem
Edward J. Scanlon, Westfield
Eugene A. Sullivan, Worcester
Gordon L. Reynolds, Massachusetts School of Art, Boston

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

M. NORCROSS STRATTON, Director

Daniel H. Shay, Assistant Director

SUPERVISORS

Subdivision of Supervision

* - Operation temporarily suspended.

John G. Glavin, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments
Leslie J. Nutting, Assistant, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys
Frank L. Allen, Field of Vocational Art Education in Industry and Business
Caroline H. Wilson, Fields of Industrial Schools, Household Arts Schools and Departments, and Continuation Schools for Girls and Women
Clare L. Walsh, Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and Departments
Harold E. Shapiro, Field of Distributive Occupational Education

Subdivision of Teacher-Training

M. Norcross Stratton, Director, Teacher-Training
Jesse A. Taft, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments (Resident, 203 Stockbridge Hall, Massachusetts State College, Amherst)
Charles F. Oliver, Part-time Assistant, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments (Resident, 219 Stockbridge Hall, Massachusetts State College, Amherst)
Thomas L. Flynn, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men
John F. Shea, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men
William J. McConnell, Assistant, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men
John I. Lusk, Field of General Vocational and Continuation Schools for Boys
Anna A. Kloss, Fields of Industrial Schools, Household Arts Schools and Departments, and Continuation Schools for Girls and Women
Martha T. Wonson, Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and Departments
Lou Lombard, Assistant, Field of Household Arts (Resident, Framingham State Teachers College)

Subdivision of Occupational Information, Vocational Counseling, Survey and Placement

Joseph A. Bedard, Field of Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling
Robert F. Nolan, Field of Survey and Placement

Subdivision of Administration

Carl E. Herrick, All Fields Francis J. Lombard, Assistant

Subdivision of Private Trade Schools

John F. Westrel, Supervisor

Subdivision of In-Service Training for Veterans

M. Norcross Stratton, Director
Daniel H. Shay, Assistant Director in Charge
Leslie J. Nutting, Assistant
H. Porter Perkins, Supervisor
J. Edward Sharkey, Supervisor
John B. Butler, Assistant Supervisor
William J. Butler, Assistant Supervisor
William G. Crawford, Assistant Supervisor
Francis J. Farrenkopf, Assistant Supervisor
Thomas F. Oldfield, Assistant Supervisor
Charles J. Sheehan, Assistant Supervisor

Surplus Property

Robert F. Nolan, Supervisor
James E. Burke, Assistant Supervisor

Veterans' Counseling

Warren E. Benson, Supervisor
James F. Onthank, Supervisor
Joseph A. Bedard, Part-time Supervisor

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

HERBERT A. DALLAS, Director

Edward D. Callahan, Supervisor
Henry Hein, Supervisor
Anthony A. Rosso, Supervisor
Louis M. Tracy, Supervisor
Robert C. Cochrane, M.D., Medical Consultant
Mrs. Dorothy A. Oates, Supervisor of Physical Restoration
John S. Burns, Assistant
Charles A. Campbell, Assistant
John J. Cummings, Jr., Assistant
Thomas F. Donnellan, Assistant
Esther L. Frutkoff, Assistant
Frederick D. Greehan, Jr., Assistant
M. Monica King, Assistant
William E. King, Assistant
John S. Levis, Assistant
Katherine MacLarnie, Assistant
George L. O'Brien, Assistant
Stephen L. Sadler, Assistant
Ernest A. Swift, Assistant
George P. Shelton, Assistant
Wendell J. White, Assistant

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

E. EVERETT CLARK, Director

Ellen Fitzpatrick, Supervisor in Education
Helen B. Garrity, Supervisor in Education
Mary L. Guyton, Supervisor of Adult Civic Education
Otto Kiessling, Supervisor in Education
John P. McGrail, Supervisor in Education
Leo F.A. Murphy, Assistant Supervisor in Education
Ursula K. Toomey, Assistant Supervisor in Education

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

Members of Advisory Board

Term Expires	
1947.	Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston, Chairman
1947.	Mrs. Agnes M. Frohock, Somerville
1948.	Wilfred J. Poirier, Fall River
1948.	Mrs. Clementina Langone, Boston
1949.	Charles Sepucha, Salem
1949.	Joseph Botelho, New Bedford

Alice W. O'Connor, Supervisor of Social Service
Daniel J. Donahue, District Agent (Fall River)
Charles P. Martin, District Agent (Lawrence)
John A. McInnes, District Agent (Springfield)
Charles L. Carey, District Agent (Worcester)

DIVISION OF THE BLIND

ARTHUR F. SULLIVAN, Director

Advisory Board

Term Expires	
1947.	Mabel C. Courtney, Worcester
1948.	Robert H. Hallowell, Dedham
1949.	Linwood Erskine, Worcester
1950.	Anne G. Finberg, Waban
1951.	Thomas J. Morrison, Springfield

Members of Staff

John J. Buckley, Employment
Anne Burke, Relief
Rosetta M. Conlon, Accountant
Edith R. Ervin, Employment
Ethel M. Frederick, Relief
Janet L. Gordon, Medical Social Worker
Francis B. Ierardi, Relief
Helen E. Jowders, Work for Children
Frances Lakin, Histories and Records
Theodore C. Leutz, Census
Robert J. McCarthy, Talking Books
Joseph S. Phelps, Relief
Gertrude M. Sullivan, Relief
Rose E. Trainor, Sales Promoter
Paul J. Trainor, Talking Books
Fred V. Walsh, Relief
Louise C. Wright, Employment

Blind Handicraft Shop: 73 Newbury Street, Boston
Florence E. Cummings, Manager

Workshops: 26 Lansdowne Street, Cambridge
Thomas Mahar, Manager
418 Second Street, Fall River
Joseph Dennis, Manager
323 Middlesex Street, Lowell
Albert Gagnon, Manager
36 Eagle Street, Pittsfield
Irvin F. Rossi, Manager
33 Highland Street, Worcester
Edward Curran, Manager

Woolson House Industries: 48 Inman Street, Cambridge
Catherine Keenan, Manager

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Board of Commissioners

Term Expires
1948. Stacy B. Southworth, Braintree, Chairman
1948. Richard J. Sullivan, Lawrence
1949. Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Watertown
1950. Rt. Rev. Msgr. Hugh F. Blunt, Cambridge
1951. Mrs. Douglas Horton, Wellesley
Catharine M. Yerxa, Library Adviser
V. Genevieve Boisclair, General Secretary
Sarah A. Beard, Consultant, School Libraries and Library Work with Children and Young People

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD

CLAYTON L. LENT, Secretary

Members of the Board

Ex Officio JOHN J. DESMOND, Jr., Commissioner of Education

Term Expires
1948. Harry Smalley, Fall River
1949. Mildred B. Jenks, Springfield

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE, AMHERST

HUGH P. BAKER, President

Trustees

Ex Officio His Excellency, Robert F. Bradford
Ex Officio John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education
Ex Officio Frederick E. Cole, Commissioner of Agriculture
Ex Officio Hugh P. Baker, President of the College

Term Expires
1947. Harry Dunlap Brown, Billerica
1947. John W. Haigis, Greenfield
1948. Joseph W. Bartlett, Newton
1948. Philip F. Whitmore, Sunderland
1949. Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield
1949. Richard Saltonstall, Sherborn
1950. Ernest Heftyzer, Wellesley
1950. Aldan C. Brett, Belmont
1951. Leonard Carmichael, Medford
1951. Mrs. Elizabeth L. McNamara, Cambridge
1952. Mrs. Joseph Swan Leach, Walpole
1952. Ralph F. Taber, West Newton
1953. John M. Deely, Lee
1953. Clifford C. Hubbard, Mansfield

Officers of the Trustees

His Excellency Robert F. Bradford, President
Joseph W. Bartlett, Chairman
James W. Burke, Secretary, Amherst
Robert D. Hawley, Treasurer, Amherst

BRADFORD DURFEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, FALL RIVER

LESLIE B. COMBS, Principal

Trustees

Ex Officio His Honor, William P. Grant, Mayor
Ex Officio John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education
Ex Officio William S. Lynch, Superintendent of Schools

Term Expires	
1948.	John S. Brayton, President, Fall River
1947.	James Tansey, Vice-President, Fall River
1949.	Edward F. Doolan, Clerk, Fall River
1947.	John A. Grandfield, Somerset
1947.	Willard W. McLeod, Fall River
1947.	Norman F. Thompson, Fall River
1947.	Madison F. Welsh, Fall River
1948.	Mrs. Francis J. Connors, Fall River
1948.	Joseph P. Gilligan, Fall River
1948.	Mrs. Grace H. Howe, Fall River
1948.	Antonio M. Pires, Fall River
1949.	Henry J. Dion, Swansea
1949.	Jan Pietraszek, Fall River
1949.	Roland Sorel, Fall River
1949.	Joseph Moniz, Fall River

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE, LOWELL

KENNETH R. FOX, President

Trustees

Ex Officio, His Honor, Leo A. Roy, Mayor
Ex Officio, John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education

Term Expires	
1947.	John J. Molloy, Lowell
1947.	Myron S. Freeman, Worcester
1947.	Harold W. Leitch, Andover
1947.	Francis P. Madden, Winthrop
1947.	Melville Weston, North Andover
1948.	Frank W. Gainey, Lawrence
1948.	Stephen R. Gleason, Chelmsford
1948.	Samuel Pinanski, Brookline
1948.	Philip L. Scannell, Lowell
1948.	J. Emile Lemire, Lowell
1949.	John A. Calnin, Lowell
1949.	George H. Dozois, Lowell
1949.	William A. Donovan, Lowell
1948.	Barnett D. Gordon, Brookline
1949.	E. Perkins McGuire, Boston

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE INSTITUTE, NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE WALKER, Principal

MAUD L. CLARK, Treasurer

Trustees

Ex Officio His Honor, Arthur W. Harriman, Mayor
Ex Officio John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education
Ex Officio W. Kenneth Burke, Superintendent of Schools

Term Expires
1947. William B. Ferguson, New Bedford
1947. Walter H. Paige, New Bedford
1947. John Regan, New Bedford
1947. Frederick Rollinson, New Bedford
1947. William A. Thompson, New Bedford
1948. James Moniz, New Bedford
1948. Nils V. Nelson, Winthrop
1948. William E. King, New Bedford
1948. George Sargent, New Bedford
1948. John P. Shea, New Bedford
1949. Laurent Fautoux, New Bedford
1949. James J. Kennedy, New Bedford
1949. Raymond R. McEvoy, Stoughton
1949. William Richards, New Bedford
1949. John Vertento, Jr., New Bedford

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY

Capt. F. Palmer Harrington, Secretary
Capt. Howard G. Copeland, USNR, Superintendent,
Shore Base, Hyannis

Board of Commissioners

Term Expires
1948. Theodore L. Storer, Cambridge, Chairman
1947. John W. Downs, Winchester
1949. Capt. Charles H. Hurley, Newton Centre

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OR THE ADVISORY BOARD

Original Members - 1837

James G. Carter
Emerson Davis
Edmund Dwight
Horace Mann
Edward A. Newton
Robert Rantoul, Jr.
Thomas Robbins
Jared Sparks

Appointed Since

George Putnam
Charles Hudson
George N. Briggs
William G. Bates
John W. James
Elisha Bartlett
Heman Humphrey
Stephen C. Phillips
Barnas Sears
Edwin H. Chapin
Henry B. Hooker
Stephen P. Webb
Thomas Kinnicutt
Joseph W. Ingraham
John A. Bolles
George B. Emerson
Charles K. True
Mark Hopkins
Edward Otheman
Isaac Davis
Alexander H. Vinton
George S. Boutwell
Henry Wheatland
Hosea Ballou
Ariel Parish
Cornelius C. Felton
Alonzo H. Quint
William A. Stearns
Russell Tomlinson
Erastus O. Haven
David H. Mason
John P. Marshall
Emory Washburn
Abner J. Phipps
James Freeman Clarke
William Rice
John D. Philbrick
Samuel T. Seelye
George T. Wilde
Gardiner G. Hubbard
Alonzo A. Miner
Henry Chapin
Constantine C. Esty
Edward B. Gillett
Phillips Brooks
Christopher C. Hussey
Charles B. Rice
Elijah B. Stoddard
Horatio G. Knight
Abby W. May
Charles Francis Adams, Jr.
Milton B. Whitney
Thomas Wentworth Higginson
Admiral P. Stone
Francis A. Walker
Edward C. Carrigan
Horace E. Scudder
Elmer H. Capen
Kate Gannett Wells
Alice Freeman Palmer
George I. Aldrich
George H. Conley
Joel D. Miller
Franklin Carter
Clinton Q. Richmond
Caroline Hazard
Albert E. Winship
Thomas B. Fitzpatrick
Frederick P. Fish
Sarah Louise Arnold
Simeon B. Chase
Levi L. Conant

Frederick W. Hamilton
Paul H. Hanus
Jeremiah E. Burke
James Chalmers
Margaret Slattery
Samuel L. Powers
Michael J. Downey
George H. Wrenn
Arthur H. Lowe
Ella Lyman Cabot
Grace S. Mansfield
Henry B. Sawyer
Walter V. McDuffee
Lincoln Filene
Mary E. Murray
P. A. O'Connell
Roger L. Putnam
Thomas H. Sullivan
Anna M. Power
Kathryn A. Doyle
Ada L. Comstock
Dr. Francis T. Spaulding
Flora Lane

Ex-Officiis - Governors

Edward Everett
Marcus Morton
John Davis
George N. Briggs
George S. Boutwell
John H. Clifford
Emory Washburn
Henry J. Gardner
Nathaniel P. Banks
John A. Andrew
Alexander H. Bullock
William Claflin
William B. Washburn
William Gaston
Alexander H. Rice
Thomas Talbot
John D. Long
Benjamin F. Butler
George D. Robinson
Oliver Ames
John Q. A. Brackett
William E. Russell
Frederic T. Greenhalge
Roger Wolcott
W. Murray Crane
John L. Bates
William L. Douglas
Curtis Guild, Jr.
Eben S. Draper
Eugene N. Foss
David I. Walsh
Samuel W. McCall
Calvin Coolidge

Ex-Officiis - Lieutenant-Governors

George Hull
Henry H. Childs
John Reed
Henry W. Cushman
Elisha Huntington
William C. Plunkett
Simon Brown
Henry W. Benchley
Eliphalet Trask
John Z. Goodrich
John Nesmith
Joel Hayden
William Claflin
Joseph Tucker
Thomas Talbot
Horatio G. Knight
Byron Weston
Oliver Ames
William H. Haile
Louis A. Frothingham
Robert Luce
Edward P. Barry
Grafton D. Cushing
Channing H. Cox

Secretaries of the Board

1837-1848	Horace Mann	1877-1893	John W. Dickinson
1849-1855	Barnas Sears	1894-1902	Frank A. Hill
1856-1860	George S. Boutwell	1903-1904	C. B. Tillinghast
1861-1876	Joseph White	1904-1915	George H. Martin

Commissioners of Education

1909-1915	David Snedden	1939-1943	Walter F. Downey
1916-1935	Payson Smith	1943-1946	Julius Warren
1935-1939	James G. Reardon	1946-	John J. Desmond, Jr.

REPORT OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

(TO COME)

[Chap. 652]

An Act establishing a board of education which shall have supervision and control of the department of education.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 15 of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out section 1, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 1.* There shall be a department of education, in this chapter called the department, which shall be under the supervision and control of a board of education, in sections one A to six B, inclusive, called the board.

Section 2. Said chapter 15 is hereby further amended by inserting after section 1, as amended, the three following sections: — *Section 1A.* There shall be in the department a board consisting of nine members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. Upon the expiration of the term of office of a member of the board, his successor shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of nine years. The board shall elect one of its own members as chairman. The board shall meet at least once a month, except during July and August, and at such other times as it may determine by rule and when requested by any five members. The members of the board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for their actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Section 1B. The board shall appoint a commissioner of education, in this chapter called the commissioner, for a term of five years, and may remove him. He shall receive such salary, not exceeding eleven thousand dollars, as the board may determine.

Section 1C. The commissioner shall appoint and may remove a deputy commissioner, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the commissioner.

Section 3. Said chapter 15 is hereby further amended by striking out section 3A, inserted by section 1 of chapter 549 of the acts of 1943, and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 3A.* There shall be in the department a board of collegiate authority, consisting of the commissioner, who shall be chairman, the members of the board of education, and four citizens of the commonwealth to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for terms of four years each. Of the appointive members of said board, at least one shall represent colleges and universities, one shall represent junior colleges,

and one shall represent the secondary school system of the public schools of the commonwealth. The members of said board of collegiate authority shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for their necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 4. Said chapter 15 is hereby further amended by striking out section 4, as most recently amended by section 2 of chapter 344 of the acts of the current year, and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 4.* Under the direction of the board of education, the commissioner shall be the executive and administrative head of the department. He shall have charge of the administration and enforcement of all laws, rules and regulations which it is the duty of the department to administer and enforce. In the department there shall be a division of public libraries, a division of immigration and Americanization, a division of the blind, and such other divisions as the board may determine. The commissioner shall make such recommendations to the board relative to the formation of new divisions in the department as he deems advisable. Each division, except the division of immigration and Americanization, shall be in charge of a director, and each division shall be under the general supervision of the commissioner. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as affecting the powers and duties of the trustees of the University of Massachusetts as set forth in chapter seventy-five.

SECTION 5. Said chapter 15 is hereby further amended by striking out section 5, as amended by section 9 of chapter 596 of the acts of 1941, and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 5.* Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the directors of divisions of the department shall be appointed and may be removed by the board. Except in the case of the teachers' retirement board, the division of public libraries, the division of the blind and institutions under the department, the board may appoint such assistants as the work of the department may require, may assign them to divisions, transfer and remove them, but none of such employees while employed in the department shall have any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in the publication or sale of any text or school book, or article of school supply used in the public schools of the commonwealth. For the compensation of such assistants as it may employ, for conferences and conventions of teachers held under the direction of the department, and for traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the members and subordinates, the department may be allowed such sums as may be appropriated. The commissioner shall recommend to the board directors of divisions and such assistants as in his opinion the work of the department may require, and, when in his opinion it is necessary, their removal; and he shall recommend to the board the assignment of assistants to divisions or their transfer when, in his opinion, it is necessary.

Section 6. Said chapter 15 is hereby further amended by striking out section 6, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 6.* The board, with the advice of the commissioner, may appoint and define the functions of a state advisory council and local advisory councils in connection with university extension and correspondence courses, and, subject to section ten A of chapter eight, may rent suitable offices.

Section 7. Said chapter 15 is hereby further amended by striking out section 6A, as most recently amended by section 1 of chapter 552 of the acts of 1946, and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 6A.* The board and the commissioner, and one person to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, who shall be a member of a local labor union or affiliated with a national or international union, are hereby constituted and designated as the state board for vocational education, to co-operate with the office of education, Federal Security Agency, or its successor, (1) in the administration of the act of congress approved February twenty-third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and any acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto, relating to vocational education in agriculture, distributive occupations, household arts, and trades and industries, and secure for the commonwealth the benefits thereof; (2) in the administration of the act of congress approved June second, nineteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry and otherwise and their return to civil employment", and any acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto, and to secure for the commonwealth the benefits thereof; and (3) to co-operate with the veterans administration in the administration of federal laws and regulations relative to the rehabilitation of disabled veterans of World War II, and to secure for the commonwealth the benefits of said laws and regulations; and to perform such other duties as may be imposed upon it by law. The state board for vocational education shall be furnished with suitable quarters in the state house and may expend for salaries and other necessary expenses such amount as shall be appropriated therefor by the general court, together with any funds received by the state treasurer from the federal government under any of said acts.

Section 8. Said chapter 15 is hereby further amended by striking out section 6B, inserted by section 1 of chapter 676 of the acts of 1941, and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 6B.* The board shall appoint a supervisor of guidance and placement and prescribe his duties. He shall, under the commissioner, have general supervision of the directors of occupational guidance and placement appointed by towns pursuant to section thirty-eight A or thirty-eight D of chapter seventy-one. The com-

missioner shall recommend a person for appointment to the office of supervisor of guidance and placement whenever there is a vacancy in such office.

SECTION 9. Chapter 74 of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out section 20, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section* 20. The state treasurer shall be custodian of funds allotted to the commonwealth from appropriations made under the acts of congress mentioned in section six A of chapter fifteen. The funds so allotted from appropriations under the act of congress mentioned in said section six A shall be expended, without specific appropriation, under the order or the approval of the state board for vocational education.

SECTION 10. Said chapter 74 is hereby further amended by striking out section 21, as most recently amended by section 2 of chapter 552 of the acts of 1946, and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 21*. Subject to section twenty-two, the funds received under said acts of congress mentioned in clause (1) of section six A of chapter fifteen shall be paid out, on requisition of the state board for vocational education, as reimbursement for expenses already incurred, to approved schools and classes or courses for training entitled to receive them under said acts.

SECTION 11. Said chapter 74 is hereby further amended by striking out section 22, as amended by section 11 of chapter 446 of the acts of 1938, and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 22*. The state board for vocational education may use the funds received under said acts of congress mentioned in clause (1) of section six A of chapter fifteen as supplementary to state aid for salaries of teachers of vocational subjects in schools complying therewith. It may also use such funds (1) for salaries of teachers giving types of training selected by it as especially needing stimulus; or (2), for courses for the preparation of teachers of vocations selected by it; or (3), to arrange with schools and colleges to give the proper types of training to teachers of vocations under its supervision; or (4), to enable local school authorities to conduct, under its supervision, classes for the training of vocational teachers; or (5), for travel as provided for under said acts of congress. Such payments shall be subject to conditions prescribed by said board.

SECTION 12. Said chapter 74 is hereby further amended by striking out section 22A, as amended by section 12 of said chapter 446, and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 22A*. The state board for vocational education, established by section six A of chapter fifteen, is hereby directed to co-operate with the office of education, Federal Security Agency, or its successor, in carrying out the provisions of the act of congress mentioned in clause (2) of said section six A; to establish and maintain, or to assist in establishing or maintaining, such courses of vocational

training as it may deem advisable and necessary for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise; to grant federal funds in its control, subject to conditions prescribed by it, as money supplementary to state aid, in the maintenance of vocational rehabilitation courses in schools or institutions supported wholly or in part by the commonwealth; to establish and maintain under its supervision such courses as it may deem advisable for the preparation of instructors of vocational rehabilitation courses; to appoint such agents and assistants as may be necessary to administer the provisions of this section and said act of congress in this commonwealth; to fix the compensation of such agents and assistants and to direct the disbursement and administer the use of all funds provided by the federal government and this commonwealth for the vocational rehabilitation of such persons, and in conjunction with the department of industrial accidents to formulate a plan of co-operation in accordance with the provisions of said act of congress, such plan to become effective when approved by the governor.

SECTION 13. Section 2 of chapter 15 of the General Laws, as amended by section 18 of chapter 591 of the acts of 1946, section 2A of said chapter 15, inserted by chapter 531 of the acts of 1946, section 3 of said chapter 15, as amended by chapter 138 of the acts of 1941, section 19 of chapter 74 of the General Laws, as amended by section 9 of chapter 446 of the acts of 1938, and chapter 646 of the acts of 1941 are hereby repealed.

SECTION 14. Of the members of the board of education first appointed under authority of this act, one shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, one for the term of three years, one for the term of four years, one for the term of five years, one for the term of six years, one for the term of seven years, one for the term of eight years and one for the term of nine years, from the effective date of this act.

The terms of the appointive members of the board of collegiate authority existing under section three A of chapter fifteen of the General Laws immediately prior to the effective date of this act shall be terminated on said effective date. Of the members of said board first appointed under authority of this act one shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, one for the term of three years, and one for the term of four years, from the first day of July in the current year.

SECTION 15. Notwithstanding the provisions of this act, the commissioner of education in office on the effective date thereof may continue to serve as commissioner until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, unless he sooner resigns or is removed, with the same powers and duties as though he had been appointed under the provisions of this act. Nothing in this act shall affect the tenure of any other officers, any agents and other employees of the department of education or their retirement or other rights nor impair their civil service status, if any.

Approved June 28, 1947.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER

(TO COME)

BOARD OF COLLEGIATE AUTHORITY

The Board of Collegiate Authority conducted seven public hearings on Articles of Organization, Certificates of Change of Name or Certificates of Change of Purpose referred to it by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation as required in Section 30 of Chapter 69, General Laws, as amended by Chapter 549, Acts of 1943. Of this number three were approved.

College of Saint Joseph

The Trustees of the College of Saint Joseph, Framingham, were authorized by the Board of Collegiate Authority at its meeting of January 30, 1947 to maintain and conduct a college for the teaching of the Liberal Arts, of the Sciences, and of kindred subjects; and to grant and confer all degrees such as are usually conferred by colleges in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts except degrees in medicine, and law other than honorary doctorates.

The Garland School

The Certificate of Change of Purpose of the Directors of The Garland School authorizing them to grant the degree of Associate in Science was approved January 30, 1947.

The Augustinian College of the Merrimack Valley (Merrimack College)

The Trustees of the Augustinian College of the Merrimack Valley, Andover were authorized by vote of the Board on March 27, 1947 to maintain and conduct a college for the teaching of the Liberal Arts, the Sciences, the kindred subjects; and to grant and confer degrees such as are usually conferred by colleges in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts except degrees in medicine and law, other than honorary doctorates.

Appointments to Board

Dr. Leo C. Donahue was appointed member of the Board of Collegiate Authority on December 17, 1946 to represent Junior Colleges. Dr. Donahue's term expires October 27, 1950.

EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION - STATE AID
TO PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS

As in recent years, the Massachusetts General Court considered some seventy odd bills relating to education, plus several other bills closely related to education.

The department gave each matter close study and attention and, as usual, co-operated with the various important committees; i.e., Education, Municipal Finance, State Administration, Ways and Means, Labor, etc. In the case of bills which proceeded to final enactment, the department participated in the preliminary redrafts, amendments, and final drafts previous to engrossment.

A list of captions and references of important educational legislation enacted, of which the two final chapters (c. 652 and c. 679) deserve special mention, follows.

Chapter 652 of the Acts of 1947 established a Board of Education to have supervision and control of the Department of Education. This Act was designed in order that the Board of Education should control the Department of Education in a manner somewhat analogous to the situation obtaining from 1837 (Horace Mann) until 1919 (the general reorganization into 20 departments).

Since said reorganization into 20 departments, and until the passage of the above Act, the Department of Education had been under the control of a single person (Commissioner of Education, appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Governor's Council), which commissioner had complete charge of the department, entailing the sole responsibility for the conduct of approximately 1,000 employees, several divisions within the department in Boston, and a dozen educational institutions (teachers' colleges, etc.) located in various parts of the state. The Commissioner's control and supervision was exercised in accordance with some 160 odd statutes scattered through at least 11 chapters of the General Laws, together with at least a dozen Special Acts having to do with the Commissioner's memberships on various approving authorities, such as nurses, electricians, physicians and surgeons, pharmacy, veterinarians, etc.

It was felt especially during the recent years of expansion of the department that an inordinate burden of responsibility over tremendously wide fields of educational endeavor was vested in one man and that it would be advisable

to have a Board of Education with power, authority, policy-making function, etc., to guide and direct the over-all educational aims of the Department of Education and the above-mentioned act was designed to accomplish that end.

Chapter 679 of the Acts of 1947 is "An Act relative to Reimbursements to Cities and Towns for Certain Expenses incurred for the Transportation of Pupils." Previous to said enactment the state, in accordance with the then sections 6 and 7 of Chapter 71, General Laws, made certain reimbursements to towns of less than 500 families on account of high school transportation. The new act (Chapter 679 of 1947) struck out the above and substituted a new formula which broadened the scope of application in the matter of cities and towns benefiting, financial returns, and included transportation for elementary, as well as high school transportation wherever the determining formula-factors were applicable. A comparison of the old and new follows: --

Old law	New law
96 towns receiving a total of approximately $200,000	255 towns receiving a total of $1,117,200

NEW LEGISLATION

The following is a chronological list of certain Acts enacted by the 1947 General Court which relate to Education, either directly or indirectly.

1947 Chapter	Caption and Reference
109 -	An Act prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age in factories, workshops, manufacturing and mechanical establishments. February 28, 1947.
216 -	An Act further defining the term "school bus" as used in the motor vehicle laws, and further regulating their operation. (Emergency Law.) March 31, 1947.
218 -	An Act authorizing cities and towns which provide an extended course of instruction on junior college level for veterans and others to use the designation "junior college" in connection therewith. April 1, 1947.
241 -	An Act granting jurisdiction to the Boston Juvenile Court concurrent with the Municipal Court of the City of Boston of complaints for failing to require a child to attend school. April 9, 1947.
344 -	An Act changing the name of the Massachusetts State College to the University of Massachusetts. May 6, 1947.
357-	An Act relative to the hours of employment of women and minors. May 6, 1947.
368 -	An Act relative to the hours of labor of women and children employed in the processing of fish. May 8, 1947.
384 -	An Act relative to the education of certain physically handicapped children. May 12, 1947.
387 -	An Act relative to the powers and duties of the board of trustees of the Bradford Durfee Technical Institute, and of the New Bedford Textile Institute, and authorizing each of said boards to grant certain degrees. May 12, 1947.
399 -	An Act increasing the amount of reimbursement to be paid by the commonwealth in providing higher educational opportunities for children of Massachusetts men and women who died in the military or naval service of United States during any war or insurrection, or as a result of such service. May 14, 1947.

406 - An Act increasing the speed at which the operation of motor vehicles shall be considered prima facie greater than reasonable and proper. May 14, 1947.

418 - An Act providing that, except as therein provided, all motor vehicles, in approaching or passing a school bus which has been stopped to allow passengers to alight from or board the same, shall be brought to a full stop. May 19, 1947.

458 - An Act relative to the aiding of blind persons by the Division of the Blind. May 24, 1947.

497 - An Act providing that veterans who are not over fifty years of age and are otherwise qualified shall be eligible for appointment as teachers in state aided approved vocational schools. June 4, 1947.

525 - An Act authorizing the appropriation of money by towns for the payment of reasonable expenses incurred by or in behalf of certain injured school children. (Emergency Law) June 13, 1947.

561 - An Act authorizing the governor to designate the second Friday in January as Good Government Day, providing for the observance of said day in the schools and providing for a student senate and house of representatives. June 21, 1947.

594 - An Act extending the time for the matriculation of veterans of World War II as students at the branch of the University of Massachusetts at Fort Devens. June 27, 1947.

597 - An Act relative to the tenure of public school teachers in the city of Boston. June 27, 1947.

652 - An Act establishing a board of education which shall have supervision and control of the department of education.

679 - An Act relative to reimbursement to cities and towns for certain expenses incurred for the transportation of pupils. (Emergency Law) July 1, 1947.

CHAPTER 679

AN ACT relative to Reimbursement to Cities and Towns for Certain Expenses Incurred for the Transportation of Pupils.

Whereas, The deferred operation of this act would tend to defeat its purpose, which is to provide reimbursement forthwith to cities and towns for certain expenses incurred for the transportation of pupils, therefore it is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public welfare and convenience.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 71 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 7 the following section:- Section 7A. The state treasurer shall annually, on or before November twentieth, pay to the several towns from the proceeds of the tax on incomes, which shall be available therefor subject to appropriation, the sums required as reimbursement for expenses approved by the commissioner of education, incurred by any town for the transportation of pupils once daily to and from any school within the town, or in another town, in excess of five dollars per annum per pupil in the net average membership of such town; provided (a) that no transportation reimbursement shall be made on account of any pupil who resides less than one and one half miles from the school which he attends, measured by a commonly travelled route; and (b) that the amount of grant, per pupil, for transportation to private schools in towns which furnish such transportation, shall not exceed the amount of grant per pupil for transportation to public schools. There shall be allocated from the proceeds of the tax on incomes such sums as the commissioner of education shall certify as necessary for the payment of such reimbursement. No town shall be reimbursed for its transportation expense, in any year, an amount less than the amount of reimbursement for such expense received in the year nineteen hundred and forty-six.

SECTION 2. Section 7 of Chapter 70 of the General Laws, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "chapter" in line 5 and after the words "Part I" in line 8, in each instance, the words:- and section seven A of chapter seventy-one.

SECTION 3. Section 18 of chapter 58 of the General Laws, as most recently amended by section 4 of chapter 735 of the Acts of 1945, is hereby further amended by adding at the end the words:- and section seven A of chapter seventy-one.

SECTION 4. Section 6 of chapter 71 of the General Laws, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, is hereby amended by striking out the second and third sentences of the first paragraph.

SECTION 5. Section 7 of said chapter 71, as amended, is hereby repealed.

Approved July 1, 1947.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Education
1946-1947

State Reimbursements to CITIES and TOWNS of certain sums collected by the State as income tax; a sum inuring to the State as interest from the Massachusetts School Fund; and sums accruing from other sources, which are distributed to cities and towns, USING CERTAIN FACTORS OF THE INDIVIDUAL CITY AND TOWN SCHOOL SYSTEMS, (pursuant to the provision of G. L., c. 70, sec. 1-17, inclusive, and c. 71, sec. 5, 6, 7A, 8, 9, and 65) AS YARDSTICKS OF MEASUREMENT in the specific determinations.

		Governed by General Laws	Number of towns receiving	Amount received	Source
1.	General School Fund, Part I	c.70, s.1-7	351	$4,834,850.33	Mass. Income Tax
2.	General School Fund, Part II	c.70, s.8-17	134	402,786.09	Mass. School Fund and Income Tax
3.	State-aided High Schools (in towns of less than 500 families)	c.71, s.5	27	25,127.44	Dept. of Education appropriation
4.	High School tuition reimbursement	c.71, s.6,8,9	69	198,638.78	Dept. of Education appropriation
5.	Transportation reimbursement	c.71, s.7A	255	1,117,291.02	Mass. Income Tax
6.	Reimbursement on account of salary and traveling expenses of union superintendents	c.71, s.65	171	91,612.41	Dept. of Education appropriation
		TOTAL.....		$6,670,306.07	
			Number of Children		
7.	Reimbursement for Higher Education of children of deceased World War Veterans	c.263, Acts of 1930 as last amended, 1946, 548	46	11,464.36	Dept. of Education appropriation
8.	Reimbursement of Children on Islands	c.76, s.14	1	114.80	Dept. of Education appropriation
9.	Reimbursement of Deaf and Blind	c.69, s.26-30	636	455,262.00	Dept. of Education appropriation
		Total.....		$466,841.16	
		Grand Total.....		$7,137,147.23	

T/L

R.A.F.

Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges

State Teachers College Salaries

Early in December, 1946, representatives of the Massachusetts State Teachers College Association called upon Commissioner John J. Desmond, Jr., and requested that steps be taken to develop a more equitable classification plan. The Commissioner suggested that a committee composed of a faculty member from each college, two college presidents and the president of the faculty association study the situation and make recommendations. Such a committee was established, met for several all day sessions, and on January 6, 1947, presented its recommendations in the form of a report to the Teachers College faculties, who approved it almost unanimously. It was presented to the Director of Teachers Colleges, and to the Commissioner on January 8, by whom it was approved with slight modifications. It was then turned over to the college presidents, who were asked to place faculty personnel on the new schedule and make the necessary budgetary changes.

The proper administration of the schedule will bring about an upgrading of the quality of instruction offered in the colleges. It will be possible, under the plan, to attract and to hold outstanding faculty members. The effect will be an increase in the supply of superior teachers for the schools of the Commonwealth.

The membership of this committee was as follows:

T. L. Kelly, Bridgewater
F. Conlon, Fitchburg
F. Pratt, Framingham
M. M. Gearan, Lowell
P. Nye, Mass. School of Art
M. Gourville, Lowell (Pres. M.S.T.C.A.)
H. Broudy, North Adams
M. Stone, Salem
M. Berry, Westfield
D. Winslow, Worcester
Pres. E. Sullivan, Salem
Pres. W. Sanders, Fitchburg (Chairman).

Expansion of Teachers College Program

Under the provisions of Chapter 660 of the Acts of 1945, twenty-four veterans of World War II were enrolled in the Liberal Arts course of the State Teachers College at North Adams this year. This Chapter permits the inclusion in the Teachers College curriculum of instruction in such subjects as the Department deems expedient in the training of veterans in the fields of art, science, and industry.

Chapter 660 of the Acts of 1945 was revised during the 1946 session of the Legislature by the enactment of Chapter 533 of the Acts of 1946, which provides that this instruction shall be for "residents of the Commonwealth", instead of "for a resident of the Commonwealth for a period of not less than six months prior to his entrance into such service" and also includes members of the Armed Forces in its provisions.

Teachers College Tuition for Veterans

During the course of the year, contracts were drawn with the Veterans Administration permitting the Commonwealth to charge tuition for veterans of World War II at the rate of the annual per capita cost of instruction at each institution, plus 15 per cent for instructional supplies.

Eugene A. Sullivan

Eugene A. Sullivan, who succeeded Clinton E. Carpenter as President of the State Teachers College at Worcester, took office on February 1, 1947.

Mr. Sullivan was graduated from Holy Cross College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1928, was awarded the degree of Master of Arts at Boston University in 1934 and the degree of Master of Science at Boston College in 1942. He also studied at Harvard University, Fordham University and the University of Florida. From 1931 to 1937, he served as teacher and Assistant Principal at the North Brookfield High School, North Brookfield, Massachusetts, and from 1937 to the date of his appointment was a member of the faculty of the State Teachers College at Fitchburg.

During World War II, Mr. Sullivan served as a member of the United States Army Air Corps, from which he was separated with the rank of Major in June, 1946.

Todd Lecture

The annual Henry I. Todd Lecture was given at the State Teachers Colleges and the Massachusetts School of Art by Dr. John J. Mahoney, Professor of Education at Boston University and Director of Harvard-Boston University Extension Courses.

The topic was "Education for Democracy--When?".

Civic Education Study

Following the Todd Lecture Series, Dr. Mahoney inaugurated the Civic Education Study in the State Teachers Colleges, under the sponsorship of Commissioner John J. Desmond, Jr.

This is to be a continuing study in the Teachers Colleges, under the direction of Dr. Mahoney, and its primary purpose is to develop a better program of Civic Education in the public schools, through improved teacher-training in this area. Another of the purposes of this study is to devise ways and means of promoting enthusiasm for American democracy among future teachers and school children, through improved practices in the teaching of Civic Education and through the more comprehensive programs which may be developed from this study.

State Teachers College at Bridgewater

The period from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, was for Bridgewater State Teachers College largely one of adjustment. The war was definitely behind us, veterans had come to us in comparatively

large numbers, restoring to a degree the old balance between our men and our women students. Our student body from a wartime low of 298, now numbers 451, with every indication that many of the applicants for places in the Freshman group will be turned away for lack of facilities.

As matters now stand, our dormitories for young ladies and our common dining room are taxed to their full capacities and our young men are utilizing to the fullest the supply of rooms for rent in the town of Bridgewater.

Our follow-up program, one which attempts to guide our graduates during the early years of their teaching career, was very successful during the year and won the hearty commendation of superintendents and principals whose new teachers were so serviced. It establishes a constructive relationship between the inexperienced young teacher and her chosen profession, and does much to maintain morale during the first trying year or two. This activity may be curtailed somewhat during the years to come because so many of our faculty members will be required to participate in the supervision of off-campus teacher apprenticeship.

It is a pleasant experience to record the healthy growth of our library during the past year. Our college department library now numbers 23,627, while the Training School boasts a collection of 2,534 volumes, all of this far in excess of the 15,000 volume minimum established by the American Association of Teachers Colleges. The administration is now studying ways and means for increasing the physical facilities of the library - stack space and more study room.

Our faculty has changed but little during the year: Mr. Paul Greeley, a member of the art department has returned to the Waltham school department after a year's leave of absence (1946-47). Mr. Frederick A. Meir, Dean of Men and a member of the Physical Education Department, was awarded a fellowship for the year 1947-48 by the University of Indiana for graduate study in the field of Public Health. In the meantime, Mr. Knute Anderson is substituting for Mr. Meier in the office of Dean of Men and in the Department of Physical Education.

Bridgewater, as a service center, has aided the towns of Barnstable and Bridgewater in the revision of curricula. So successful has been the advisory work in this field that the superintendents of surrounding towns have requested the establishment of a permanent clinic to which they may look for guidance and direction. This is a highly desirable project and it is hoped that something tangible may be done to promote the fulfillment of plans and hopes.

The Summer School of 1946, which extended from July 1 to August 9, for teachers in service, continued to show a marked gain in numbers and courses over the previous years to such a degree that it now seems to have become one of the traditional fixtures in the general program of academic activities.

The Workshop is proving to be an invaluable aid to teachers for it affords an opportunity for research work on individual

professional problems under guidance, with conferences and help in locating sources, planning procedures and evaluating progress. No other fact of the Summer School program has been so unstintingly praised. Its effectiveness carries into the classrooms of those teachers who have enrolled in workshop courses.

The extra-curricular calendar of the college was filled and very active; the clubs, some of which curtailed activities during the war years, carried through ambitious programs to successful conclusions, a pleasing indication of return to sane living.

State Teachers College at Fitchburg

Student Personnel

The enrollment increased from 243 full-time students in the spring of 1946 to 386 for 1947, a large entering class accounting for the increase. All members of the entering class were interviewed by faculty committees with the expectation of securing better candidates for teaching. This was a new departure in accordance with the recommendation of the American Association of Teachers Colleges, and has resulted in a superior freshman class.

Curriculum

The curriculum set up by faculty committees in 1945 was put in operation, and applied not only to the entering class but to all classes. As reported last year, it consists of a core of general education, and a professional program in the junior and senior years in which there is a greater degree of integration of professional studies, a reduction of repetition, and a resulting increase in efficiency of preparation to teach.

Because of the revised curricular offering, there is a notable betterment in student scholarship.

Student Life

A new men's club, the "Esoteric Society", was formed, and has taken its place with the "Mohawks" and the "Gavelsers". The club has only veterans for its members. The women also have formed a social club in emulation of the men; the purpose of their club is to bring together dormitory and commuting women.

Intercollegiate athletics were resumed during 1946-1947, with varsity teams in soccer, basketball and baseball. The baseball team was not as successful as the other two, but a full baseball schedule is being planned for the spring of 1948.

An excellent intramural program in all sports formen and for women was established during the year. As a matter of fact, interest in softball was so great that in a measure it detracted from interest in intercollegiate baseball.

Graduate Program

During the year, twelve full-time and seventy part-time students were enrolled in the graduate program set up by the faculty

committee on graduate studies. The committee also produced a bulletin on graduate study, a copy of which is attached.

Faculty

Lt. Colonel Roger Holmes, A. U. S., resumed his position as Director of Training in November.

In September, Eckhardt Jacobsen, B.S., Oswego State Teachers College, M.S. in Education, Cornell University, was appointed to teach Industrial Arts Drawing and Design. Also, Everett E. Koehler, B.S.,Buffalo State Teachers College and A.M., New York University, was appointed in the field of Automotives and Electricity.

In February, George F. Condike, A.B., DePauw University, Ph.D., Cornell University, replaced Eugene A. Sullivan in Physics and Chemistry.

James J. Hammond, B.S. in Education, Fitchburg Teachers College, and Ed.M., Harvard, replaced Willis B. Anthony as Director of Industrial Arts, upon Mr. Anthony's retirement, January 31.

Walter J. Harrod, B.S. in Ed., Ed.M., Fitchburg State Teachers College, was temporarily appointed in Mr. Hammond's position.

Resignations for which replacements had not been made on July 1, 1947, were:

Helen Curry, Senior Instructor in Music - to marry
David A. J. Burns, Training School Supervisor in Science, who left to become Principal of Lord Junior High School, Fall River
Vincent J. Glennon, Training School Supervisor in Mathematics and Geography - left to become Assistant Professor of Education at Syracuse University
(Mr. Glennon had been on leave of absence and his position was filled by Signe Antila, B.S. in Ed., M.Ed., Fitchburg Teachers College)
Henry P. Healy, Training School Supervisor in English, left to teach English in Leominster Junior High School at a substantial increase in salary.
Josephine G. O'Hara, Training School Supervisor in Art, to become Art Supervisor in the elementary schools of Brookline, at increased salary.
Elizabeth P. Lenk, Training School Supervisor, second grade, Edgerly School, to become Reading Supervisor in Auburn, Mass.

Future of the College

The faculty is being strengthened in replacements, and the curriculum is being strengthened so that this college is not only turning out excellent candidates for teaching positions (all students, men as well as women, were placed early in the spring) but through having men train in the group training for elementary school principalships, we are preparing them for teaching prin-

cipalships upon graduation. There is so great a demand for men so trained from the smaller communities in the Commonwealth that it cannot be met.

Also, the curriculum is so constructed that it would be an easy matter to convert to a four year State College with a major in teacher training in the last two years, but also offering a program leading to the B.A. degree. I strongly recommend such a move as soon as it can be approved by the State Board of Education. A state-supported community college is a necessity in this area, and with minor additions to the faculty and the fulfillment of present plans for the physical plant, such as a new athletic field, new gymnasium, and tennis courts, we could provide excellent facilities for such a program.

State Teachers College at Framingham

Our college was severly shaken by a number of resignations which were submitted shortly after July 1, 1946.

Anne Rochefort, who had been Supervisor of Teacher-Training since 1912, made her decision to retire a year before reaching the compulsory retirement age. Millicent Coss, Senior Instructor in Clothing since 1914, retired on account of ill health. Louise Kingman, Instructor in Speech and Physical Education, retired on account of ill health, after having taught at Framingham since 1917. Hazel Dingman, Instructor in Art since 1944, left to join her husband, an American officer in Germany. Ruth Carter, Senior Instructor in English, who had been on leave of absence for a year, decided not to return to teaching. Miss Carter had been a member of the faculty since 1927. Evelyn Keith, Dormitory Manager and Dietitian since 1926, felt that she could no longer continue in the state service. James Sullivan, not loo long returned after his term in the Navy, resigned his Senior Instructor's position in Biology to take a Master's position at Salem. Much of my time during the summer of 1946 was spent in interviewing candidates to fill our various vacancies.

When College opened in September, all our positions were filled. Miss Rochefort was succeeded by Margaret Walker. Alice Erickson was appointed to the position of Miss Coss in the Clothing Department. Grace Conley followed Miss Kingman in the Physical Educatioh department. David Berger succeeded Hazel Dingman. Grace Rowland, who had been substituting for Miss Carter, was appointed to her position. Loretta Haley filled Miss Keith's position and George Kenny, who had been a war-time substitute in the Biology Department, returned to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Sullivan's transfer to Salem.

Early in the summer of 1946, it became evident that we were to have a housing problem. Many freshmen seeking admission lived beyond commuting distance. A large percentage of our upper class students had already reserved rooms in the dormitories. It appeared that we should be able to take not more than fifty freshmen into the dormitories. We partially solved the problem, but were faced with a new one when we installed twenty double-decker cots in our

dormitories. We were able to take eighty freshmen as boarders. We had hoped that we might add new personnel to relieve a staff already overburdened. We were not allowed to hire anyone, hence our new problem.

The difficulty of rooms will apparently be a continuing one. It may well be that we shall be forced to adopt the policy instituted by many colleges, that of limiting rooms in dormitories to those students who live beyond a radius of twenty miles from the college.

Our total enrollment for the year 1946-1947 was 446, two-thirds of that number being in the Household Arts Department, the others in the Elementary Department.

Throughout the year, in our faculty meetings, we made a constant study of the problems which confronted us. Dean Larned and I, at our own expense, had been present at the School for Executives held at Chautauqua, New York, under the auspices of the American Association of Teachers Colleges. The most important discussion there centered on Practice Teaching.

Our new Director of Training, Miss Walker, applied herself immediately to the problem. We had felt for a long time that we were not making the most of our opportunities in our Training School. Our students were getting a good experience in observation, frequent opportunities for participation, but too little responsible student teaching. Through the cooperation of Miss Cushing, Principal of the Training School, and Miss Walker, much progress has been made.

The practice teaching experience in the Home Economics Department has been strengthened by additional opportunities for observation.

Many of our problems during the year resulted from our hopeless auditorium situation and our wholly inadequate gymnasium. The great opportunity to develop a good college spirit comes from meetings in which all participate - faculty and students alike. Our auditorium is far too small for such meetings. Our gymnasium is archaic and inadequate and comes close to being a fire hazard if not actually a fire-trap. We are hopeful that one day my recommendation for a new auditorium and gymnasium may be accepted by the Legislature.

During the year, many of our faculty members addressed public gatherings in our area. We had membership on committees for community welfare and improvement. We participated in local fund raising drives. Mr. Gilday, as in the past, volunteered his services in training the Framingham Community Chorus, now well-known throughout New England. We seek out every opportunity to improve our public relations.

We are confident that with the unfailing support of the Department of Education, Framingham will continue to move forward.

State Teachers College at Lowell

In September, 1946, the largest freshman class since 1941 entered Lowell Teachers College. Forty-four students were admitted to the Elementary Course and twenty-six to the Music Course. The normal quota for the freshman class is sixty Elementary and fifteen Music students, but we admitted all qualified applicants for the Elementary Course and increased the number of Music students because we have not had enough graduates during the last two or three years to meet the demand for music supervision.

There was one change in the Lowell Teachers College faculty this past year. The Director of Training retired and a successor was appointed. The Head of the Music Department retired in June, but no one has been appointed to succeed her as yet.

The students began publication of a school paper, "The Campus Star", at the beginning of the school year.

Most of the senior students accepted positions in the early months of 1947 and all were placed before the close of the year. There were many requests for teachers to fill vacancies for which we had no available candidates.

In the fall, the graduates of the Class of 1946 were invited to the College on a Saturday to report on their experiences in their new positions and to discuss any problems which they might receive any help and advice on from members of the faculty. This meeting was well attended and proved to be very helpful to the new teachers as well as to the faculty.

In addition to the intercollegiate sports activities carried on at the college during the year, the alumnae returned the day following Thanksgiving and on several other occasions to participate in sports events.

Members of the Elementary Principals' Association in the Lowell area held several evening meetings with members of the faculty at the college during the year and the group discussions and exchange of educational opinions carried on proved beneficial to all who participated.

State Teachers College at North Adams

The college year 1946-1947 was marked by a very rapid increase in enrollment. The total membership for 1945-46 was 79, of which 56 were women and 23 were men. Of the 23 men, 21 were veterans. The enrollment for 1946-47 reached 157, of which 70 were women and 87 were men. Of the 87 men, 66 were veterans. This doubling of the enrollment taxed heavily our staff and equipment, but we were able to offer all the essential courses by the addition of one full-time member of the faculty for the teaching of Advanced Mathematics, Chemistry, and Physical Education for men, and of one part-time instructor for the teaching of English.

The coming of men transformed in many ways the character of the college. The veterans, in general, were a very serious group of students who knew very definitely what they wished and were willing to put forth the necessary effort to succeed. Their grades were markedly higher than the non-veteran group. From a college dominated by female influence, we came to be a college influenced by a large number of men, older than the average, and with the freshman class larger than the other classes combined, and it was difficult to preserve many of our valued traditions, and control by the upper classmen. The year was characterized by all the disturbing factors of a transition period. However, we preserved and even raised our standards of scholarship.

One very encouraging result for the teaching profession is that over half of the veterans are returning for a second year and are interested in becoming teachers. We organized an effective counseling staff and were able, by both personal and group conferences in guiding many of the G.I.'s into fields in which they could succeed. We were limited in the courses we might offer because of inadequate laboratory facilities and the preparation and number of our faculty.

There remains the great problem of enlisting interest in elementary school teaching. Here is where the great shortage is, and will be for a number of years. We shall now have men for the junior high grades, but there will be few qualified teachers for the lower grades. The increase in salary schedules should interest more, but until the Teachers Colleges can compete on an even basis with other colleges in faculty, in equipment, in social and recreational opportunities and in all the intangibles which give an educational institution prestige, our recruiting campaigns will be relatively ineffective.

The College continued its program for teachers in service. Our summer session was held in Pittsfield, instead of North Adams, because that city is in the geographical center of our area, and because of the difficulties of housing and transportation to our own campus. Eight full courses were offered. In addition, through the college year, seven courses for teachers in service were given on our campus. Also, our faculty served as instructors in cooperation with the University Extension program, in courses offered during the year at Pittsfield, Great Barrington, and Greenfield. This work is very important and reaches a great number of teachers who are qualifying for degrees and for professional improvement credits under the new salary schedules. In the last few years we have been of service to more than a thousand teachers.

Important as this service is, our primary function is to educate and prepare teachers for the elementary schools. With the influx of men and all the resultant disturbing factors in this transition period, we have not lost sight of the purpose for which the college is established - to prepare good teachers for the children of our Commonwealth.

State Teachers College at Salem

College opened in September, 1946, with an enrollment of three hundred and ninety-three students, fifty-seven of whom were veterans. It is interesting to note that Salem had a population of five hundred and five before the war. This was reduced to two hundred and ninety-two during the war and is now being augmented with surprising rapidity. It is expected that we shall reach our capacity by September, 1948.

The period from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947 witnessed many changes in our faculty. Miss Mary L. Perham, fifth grade supervisor in the Horace Mann Training School, retired June 30, 1946 after many years of faithful service. She was succeeded by Miss Minerva N. Hudgins, Ed.M. formerly teacher-principal in Attleboro and prior to that, an instructor at the State Teachers College at Keene, New Hampshire.

Miss Gertrude B. Goldsmith, M.A., master in biological science at the college, retired October 30, 1946. She joined our faculty in March, 1900 and served continuously for over forty-six years. Miss Goldsmith, a graduate of the State Normal School at Salem, pursued her education at Harvard, Columbia, Oxford, Amherst, and the University of California. She also attended the Essex County Agricultural School and Lowell Institute. She did field work in Alaska and some of the national parks. She was president of our Alumni Association for three years. Her successor is Mr. James B. Sullivan, M.S. who was transferred to Salem from the State Teachers College at Framingham. Mr. Sullivan expects to receive his doctor's degree in the near future. He is a veteran of World War II.

Mr. Alexander H. Sproul, M.S., retired January 21, 1947 as head of our commercial department. Mr. Sproul began his teaching career at Salem in 1912. He was a man of extensive education and broad experience. He taught at Boston University, Ohio State University, University of Oregon, and the State Teachers College at Hyannis. He is co-author of a textbook on commercial education. The vacancy is now filled by Mr. Bruce F. Jeffery, B.B.A., M.C.S., L.L.B. formerly principal of the B. F. Brown Junior High School, Fitchburg. Mr. Jeffery is nationally known as a leader in the commercial field. He has served on innumerable committees and has held office in many organizations devoted to the promotion of business education.

A clinic to correct deficiencies in English usage and a clinic for those who encounter reading difficulties were established September, 1946 and the results have been so satisfactory that we propose to continue both of these innovations as a permanent part of the college curriculum.

Mr. Richard H. Hockett, B.A., M.Ed., L.L.B. was admitted to the practice of law before the Massachusetts Bar. He received his L.L.B. from Suffolk Law School.

In March, 1947, our college paper, "The Log" received All-Columbian Honors in typography at the Columbia Press Association Convention. Also, special mention was made of the excellence of the editorial columns.

Miss Helen J. Keily was granted a leave of absence from January to June, 1947 to pursue her studies toward the doctorate.

During the entire period, workmen have been busy painting, repairing and renovating both the college and training school buildings.

State Teachers College at Westfield

During the year July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, the Westfield State Teachers College began to feel the impact created by the earnest desire of returning veterans for higher education. This resulted in higher enrollment in our freshman class. The increase in enrollment created a problem of keeping expenses within our appropriation. This was done by instituting emergency economies which naturally we could not be expected to continue and at the same time run our institution on a healthy basis.

The enrollment in the freshman class, September, 1946, of sixty-one necessitated the formation of two sections of this class. By March, 1946, we could look forward to a freshman class of approximately 70 for the school year 1947-1948, which would also have to be divided into two sections. We, therefore, had to anticipate increased expenditures in personal services and our supply accounts and requests were made for same.

The enrollment for the school year 1946-47 was 142, an increase of 47. The anticipated enrollment for September, 1947 was 160, a further increase of 16. I would like to point out that the 106 year average enrollment at this college was approximately 140.

Among the freshmen entering in September, 1946, there were 27 veterans, many of whom were seeking one and two year courses preparatory to transferring to colleges of their original choice. Within certain limits, these boys received offerings which gave them this preparation. Many of them, after their one year with us, during which they were able not only to personally evaluate their courses, but also to obtain proper perspective of advantages and opportunities in the teaching profession, have decided to prepare for teaching. There were eight transfers to other institutions and probably will be a few more at the end of the second year.

There seems to be good reason to anticipate further increases in enrollment until the capacity is reached.

The reclassification of positions as approved by the Governor and his Council was a step forward in making it possible for us to obtain the best possible candidates for vacancies in our teaching staff except on the instructor's level. The maximum for this classification is so far below maximums of average salaries in the average city that it will be very difficult, if not quite impossible, to obtain services of teachers with five years of experience and at least a Master's degree for these vacancies.

I would like to indicate here that the amount of money appropriated for such accounts as Office, Supplies and Repairs have been gradually reduced over the years, while the costs of all items to be bought and for labor and materials required have increased from 30% to 150%. This throws a burden upon us of trying to operate this college with less than meets our needs. The decreases in these accounts ranges from 10% to 24% and these decreases have all taken place during the so-called inflation years.

Also, during the year 1946-47, we carried on our regular program for the in-service teacher. This program, carried out here at the college or in the surrounding cities and towns, is increasing the efficiency of the in-service teacher and giving to many the opportunity to earn their Bachelor of Science in Education degree.

During the year, the radio was used for the first time as a means of bringing to the public some of our activities and making them better informed as to the nature and value of the work we are doing, and the possibilities that there are in the teaching profession for the qualified boy and girl.

State Teachers College at Worcester

Shortly after the death of President Clinton E. Carpenter, of the Worcester State Teachers College, on June 20, 1946, Dr. Albert Farnsworth was appointed Acting President. Dr. Farnsworth acted in this capacity until February 1, 1947, when the new President, Eugene A. Sullivan, assumed his duties. Great credit is due Dr. Farnsworth for his administration during these months. His task was the difficult one of maintaining the status quo in academic and social standards. Under his guidance, the Student Tea, All College Dance, and the Junior Prom were held at their usual time in the school year. To him belongs the credit of instigating the formation of a men's basketball team.

In February, a program was planned and put into operation by the public relations committee. Many articles featuring activities of the College were carried in the two local newspapers. Publicity was obtained over two of the local radio stations. With Holy Cross College, Clark University and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, (the other Worcester colleges), the Worcester State Teachers College participated in a thirty-minute radio program on Station WAAB in the months of April, May and June. Each college functioned every fourth Wednesday evening. It was entirely a faculty project; each program consisting of three faculty members and two outside speakers. Dr. Ralph Burns of the Education Department of Dartmouth College, was one of these speakers. This was the first time the College had been invited to participate in such a project, and the excellent performance rendered increased its prestige in the community. In addition, various faculty members and the President participated on programs of radio stations both in and outside of Worcester. The Glee Club, Dramatic Club, and various organizations in the College presented several radio programs.

Faculty members and the President spoke at many conventions, institutes, church gatherings and other gatherings of an educational nature. Interesting speakers appeared on the platform of the Worcester State Teachers College. Dr. John Mahoney, the Todd Lecturer for the year 1946-47 spoke on Civic Education.

Several conferences were held at the college by civic, educational, and health groups. Superintendents of schools in this area, who met at the college previous to the War, were invited again, and accepted the invitation to hold their monthly meetings in the college.

An inspection was made to determine the physical condition of the building. As a result of thisinspection, extra fire extinguishers were ordered, fire drills were held, and various improvements in respect to safety were made. Suspicion as to the safety of the gymnasium was discovered to be unfounded after a thorough examination by a State registered architect. Arrangements were made to retube the boilers by which the building is heated. Plans were made to increase the quality and quantity of the science apparatus after inspections and discussions.

The Worcester Girls' Trade High School, which had operated the cafeteria for several years, notified the college that because of a decreased enrollment at the Trade High School, they could not perform this function after June. After many interviews, a private caterer was given the concession. Plans were made to increase the number of hours each day that the cafeteria would be open. This would give commuting students a chance to obtain their breakfasts at school.

Miss Winifred C. Fitch, Librarian, after years of unstinting service, resigned because of ill health. A survey was made of those librarians available for the position to obtain an individual competent to carry on the work of Miss Fitch in determining the needs of the library and to plan its future expansion. In the allocation of faculty positions, as granted by the State legislature, 25% of the faculty was qualified as professors. One member of the faculty was granted six months sabbatical leave to study for her doctorate.

In a series of assemblies, the traditions of the college were stressed. Well known and influential figures who graduated from the Worcester State Teachers College were pointed out. The fact was stressed that the students and faculty should be proud of the current and past standards of the college. the college dramatic club production and the Glee Club concert were better attended this year than previously. The school auditorium was filled at Commencement, the first time in many years.

Cordial relations were sought and obtained with the other Worcester colleges. The Presidents of these Colleges were invited to the Inaugural of Eugene A. Sullivan, May 13, 1947. The President of Clark University was invited to and attended several functions of the college. In turn, he extended invitations

to the President of the Worcester State Teachers College, which were accepted. Holy Cross College, which has no women students, asked if the Worcester State Teachers College would allow three of its women students to play the feminine roles in their yearly dramatic production. The permission was granted, and the College's dramatic teacher voluntarily and ably assisted. The College obtained good publicity in the Boston and New York papers as a result.

A committee was formed of three faculty members to promote better school alumni relations. The Alumni were extended privileges, which formerly they did not possess, such as attending the junior and senior proms, and the use of the school cafeteria and gymnasium for alumni functions. In June, the school cafeteria was filled for the Alumni luncheon, the first time in many years. The increased interest of the Alumni in their association's activities is expected to continue.

The number of applications filed by June 30th indicated a large September enrollment. The enrollment in late afternoon classes for teachers showed an increase. It looked as if this enrollment would continue to increase the following year. A plan was devised for those working for their B.S. degrees whereby each semester arequired course and a major course were offered together. This eliminated breaks in the program of extension students, caused by having to wait for the necessary courses to be offered.

In March, the College was granted permission to offer graduate work. This answered a strong demand from the teachers of this area for the College to offer courses leading to the Master of Education degree. Plans were made to offer a graduate course in English and another in Education during the summer session.

The usual college social events were held in the Spring. Probably the most important was the Scholarship Tea, which had Colonel Robert J. Whipple as the guest of honor. It followed a similar pattern to those of other years. This event helps to finance several scholarships for the College.

With the thought of community service, the College concluded an agreement with the City Hospital in Worcester whereby a program would be started in September to teach undergraduate nurses from that institution the basic sciences such as chemistry, microbiology, anatomy and physiology. This can be accomplished without interfering in any way with our primary function of teacher-training. The College received favorable comments because of this anticipated service.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART

The vacation period of July and August, 1946 was spent in special preparation for the largest enrollment in the history of the Massachusetts School of Art. The reorganization of programs, rooms and equipment was necessary in order to provide adequate instruction for 479 students, of which 153 were veterans. One hundred seventy-five of the total number were Freshmen. This

increase of 75 in the Freshmen Class over the quotas of 100 accepted in past years still was not sufficient to care for all eligible applicants. Admission was limited residents of Massachusetts, which eliminated approximately 100 qualified applicants from other states and 11 other countries.

Mr. Raymond A. Porter who has served the institution in the Department of Modeling and Sculpture since November 1, 1915 was retired.

Mr. Jack Arends was admitted to the staff on a full-time basis and the following instructors were added on a part-time basis:

Marilyn Conners - Fashion Merchandising
Marguerite Franklin - Psychology
Sybil Green - Fashion Illustration
Rita McManus - Fashion Illustration
Mildred Sylvester - Fashion Design

Evening School, discontinued during the War, was re-activated and offered the following courses:

Elementary and Advanced Advertising Design
General Design
Fashion Illustration
Elementary Drawing
Life Drawing
Portrait Drawing

As a result of the curriculum study,

1. The Fashion Design and Illustration Department was re-activated and new equipment procured.

2. Photography was introduced as a required course and through private sources, $2500. worth of equipment was provided in the form of cameras and dark room equipment.

3. A Production Methods course resulted from the school's contacts with Massachusetts industry.

Further cooperation with industry resulted in a series of radio broadcasts given by President Gordon L. Reynolds. During this series, President Reynolds interviewed a Designer and two leading industrialists. Emphasis was given to the demands placed upon the designers by Industry and what constitutes adequate training for this highly specialized field of creativity. As a Climax of the year's activities in industrial cooperation, President Reynolds was guest speaker at the May Boston Advertising Club luncheon and the Senior Design Division of the school designed and constructed the central theme for the industrial exhibition held at the Institute of Modern Art.

In its attempt to serve the community, the school established a program for producing timely posters to be used by the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles. As evidenced by correspondence by Registrar Rudolph F. King, the results were most successful. This program is to be continued on an annual basis.

Designs were also created and executed for the Junior Division of the American Red Cross. These were related to the exhibiting of A.R.C. materials and are being mass produced for national use.

The annual Todd Lecture was given by Dr. John J. Mahoney on "Education for Democracy - When". Upon the recommendation of Commissioner John J. Desmond, Jr., the basic philosophy presented by Dr. Mahoney was injected as part of the course content of the Teacher Education Department. A Standing Committee was also appointed to carry on this study and prepare related material for use in the other State Teachers Colleges.

On June 16, 1946, a fire started by a faulty incinerator flue caused damage to the extent of an estimated $75,000. An immediate investigation of the loss was conducted and the necessary funds for repair of the damage were in turn voted by the Legislature.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF THOMAS A. PHELAN

Mr. Thomas A. Phelan, Supervisor of the Teacher Placement Bureau, was granted a leave of absence extending from April 11, 1946 to April 30, 1947 to serve as Field Representative for the United States Office of Education in the distribution of surplus property.

During his absence, Mr. John J. Burns served as Acting Supervisor of the Placement Bureau.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

The thirty-second Annual Conference of Superintendents of Schools was held this year as usual at the State Teachers College at Bridgewater, beginning on Tuesday, April 22, and closing with luncheon on Thursday, April 24.

The Conference was devoted to a discussion of the general theme, "Current Issues and Problems in Education and Their Implications", and the many issues and problems in each area were discussed by well-known authorities: Elementary Education by Roma Gans, Associate Professor of Education at Columbia University; Secondary Education, by Galen Jones, Director, Division of Secondary Education, United States Office of Education and President of the National Association of Secondary School Principals; Education of the Exceptional Child by William C. Kvaraceus, Assistant Professor of Education at Boston University; Vocational Education by John J. Seidel, Assistant State Superintendent for Vocational Education, Maryland; Industrial Arts Education by William J. Sanders, President of the State Teachers College at Fitchburg; Commercial Education by Bruce F. Jeffery, Head of the Commercial Department at the State Teachers College at Salem; and Household Arts Education

by M. Catherine Starr, Assistant Professor of Home Economics Education, Simmons College.

At the dinner meeting on Tuesday evening, the principal address was made by Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University. His subject was "Sailing the High Seas of Education in a Period of Storm". Commissioner Desmond presided at this meeting and introduced Dr. Marsh.

On Wednesday evening, the Right Reverend John J. Wright spoke on "The Vocation of the American School". Thomas S. Grindle, President of the Massachusetts School Superintendents Association presided.

Others participating in the Conference were Mrs. Mildred Mahoney, Secretary of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission, who explained the implications of the Fair Employment Practice Law for education; and Mrs. Ethel M. Troland, President pro tem of the Massachusetts School Committee Association, who explained the purpose of this newly founded organization which includes upwards of one hundred and fifty of our Massachusetts communities in its membership.

At the opening session of the conference, Superintendent of Schools, Franklin P. Hawkes of West Springfield made a report for the Educational Policies Commission and Ernest Stephens, Superintendent of Schools of Lynn made a report for the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts School Superintendents Association.

The Conference closed on Thursday afternoon with a report on the latest developments in the salaries of teachers given by Fred E. Pitkin, Research Director, Massachusetts Teachers Federation.

STATE CONFERENCE OF PRINCIPALS AND SUPERVISORS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The Seventeenth Annual State Conference of Principals and Supervisors of Elementary Schools, under the direction of Alice B. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, was held at the Massachusetts State College, Amherst, on April 1 and 2, 1947.

Some of the topics discussed were as follows: "A Reading Program for the Elementary Grades"; "Principles of Education Basic to the Curr iculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers"; "Arithmetic"; "Health and Physical Education"; "Science"; "Social Studies"; "The Use of the Curriculum Guide"; "Art"; "Music"; "A Million in the Bank"; "The Elementary School of Tomorrow"; "Some Problems to be Expected in Using the Curriculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers"; "Group Study - Continuous Progress Program"; "Workshop for Teachers"; "An Experiment in Organizing an Elementary School Library"; "Cooperation Between the Departments of Education and Public Health for the Development of Supplementary Material for the Curriculum Guide"; "Cooperation between the Teachers Colleges and the General

Supervisors and Principals for More Effective Use of the Curriculum Guide"; "A Program of In-Service Training of Teachers".

Approximately six hundred Superintendents, Principals, and Supervisors were in attendance at this conference.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. Proposed Regulations for the Approval of High Schools

The present regulations for Class A and Class B high schools of the Commonwealth have been in force since 1915, and were revised in 1933. For some time the Supervisor of Secondary Education has been working on Proposed Regulations for the Approval of High Schools, and in October, 1946, a letter was forwarded to Superintendents and Principals together with the Present and Proposed Regulations asking that these be studied in Group activities, and that replies be made to this Department. Many such replies have been received from individuals, as well as from Groups, and a final revision of the Proposed Regulations for the Approval of High Schools has been submitted to the State Board of Education.

2. Evaluation of Secondary Education in Massachusetts

The Sub-Committee on the Evaluation of Secondary Education has continued its work. The Needs of Secondary Education in Massachusetts have been finally established, and were printed in the May issue of the Massachusetts Educational News. The work on "The Program to Meet the Needs of Secondary Education in Massachusetts" was completed and was planned to be contained in the September (1947) issue of the Massachusetts Educational News. As was true of the Proposed Regulations for the Approval of High Schools, a letter has been prepared to Superintendents and Principals asking that the Needs, and the Program to Meet These Needs be discussed in Group activities for 1947-48.

3. Discussion Groups

Discussion Groups of High School Principals have continued to function with a renewed activity and interest since the war. The Supervisor of Secondary Education has been annually elected Coordinator of the Massachusetts High School Principals' Association, his duties being to coordinate the Department of Education, the Massachusetts High School Principals' Association, and the National Association of Secondary-School Principals.

4. Secondary Education in General

It is becoming increasingly evident that in a comparatively few years, there will be practically 100% of boys and girls of the high school age level in the secondary schools. For years there have been determined efforts to adapt the curriculum to meet the needs of all youth. Not only must there be the usual subjects, that is, those of the college preparatory and commercial curriculums as well as shop activities, music, art, home economics, industrial arts, and extra classroom activities, but there must also be in the modern high school, provision made for Health Education, Guidance, Safety including Driver Education, Consumer Education, Aviation Education, with a testing program and audio and visual aids.

5. Miscellaneous

The Massachusetts High School Principals' Association has initiated a new publication entitled "The Massachusetts High School Principals' Bulletin," in which it has been possible for the Supervisor of Secondary Education to issue certain information besides several specific articles such as list of graduation speakers, discussion on the Proposed Regulations for the Approval of High Schools, changes of High School Principals, etc. In the Massachusetts Educational News there have been specific write-ups on the Massachusetts graduation exercises in 1946, on the Proposed Regulations for the Approval of High Schools, on the Framingham Conference, on the Needs of Secondary Education, as prepared by the Sub-Committee on the Evaluation of Secondary Education, and on pupil-teacher ratios in Massachusetts High Schools.

There are several collections in the office of the Supervisor of Secondary Education, namely, report cards, permanent record cards, handbooks, graduation programs, and programs of study. These have been advertised, and itineraries planned, as there has been a considerable demand.

A need for specific courses of study or at least outlines has crystallized, and plans are in process to determine the extent to which there are courses of study in the several high schools throughout the State, as well as to organize a committee to determine the advisability of preparing such courses.

The list of activities of the Supervisor of Secondary Education for a year's time is an impressive one. With twenty speaking engagements, twenty-four special activities including the planning of the Framingham High School Principals' Conference, and attendance at eleven conferences, sixty high schools visited, with a written report for most of them, with twenty-nine meetings of nine different committees, with ten Superintendents visited in connection with certificates, and with eighteen meetings of four Superintendents' Groups and fourteen Principals' Groups, together with routine office work, correspondence, and interviews, his program is an active one.

Statistics on Secondary Education

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT - 1924 - 1947

(Average Membership)

(Columns 103 and 117 of the Annual Report of the Department of Education, Part II)

Year	Three Year High Schools	Four Year High Schools	Total
1875	--	15,826	15,826
1900	--	40,592	40,592
1924-25	--	118,125	118,125
1927-28	--	131,618	131,618
1928-29	71,632	49,713	121,345
1930-31	85,337	50,543	135,880
1935-36	98,426	69,042	167,468
1939-40	107,257	65,930	173,087
1940-41	103,483	64,407	167,890
1941-42	96,437	58,931	155,368
1942-43	86,113	53,525	139,638
1943-44	80,608	49,524	130,132
1944-45	79,765	49,105	128,870
1945-46	78,524	50,784	129,308
1946-47	81,265	52,054	133,319

Framingham Conference The Twenty-Fourth Annual Conference of Principals of High Schools and Principals of Junior High Schools, and the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Deans of Girls was held at the State Teachers College, at Framingham, April 23 - 25, 1947. Dr. Galen Jones, Director of the Division of Secondary Education, United States Office of Education, and President of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals, made the opening address on "Current Issues and Problems in Secondary Education and Their Implications."

James S. Powers, Educational Director of the Yankee Network, gave the principal address at the Thursday forenoon session, speaking on "The Radio in Education."

The dinner speaker at the Thursday evening session was Dr. Warren W. Knox, Director of Secondary Education, New York State Department of Education.

Greetings from the Massachusetts Department of Education were brought to the Conference by Commissioner Desmond.

Others participating in the Conference were Mrs. Harry S. Wright, President of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association; C. Elwood Drake, Assistant Principal of the Newton High School, who discussed "The Evaluation of Secondary Education."

Group Meetings were held for High School Principals, for Junior High School Principals and Deans of Girls at which there were "Reports From the Field" by Principals Frolio of Abington, Pittaway of Ashland, Francis of Marlboro, Williams of Gardner, Andree of Brookline; Lane of Natick, Reilley of Framingham, Thistle of Wellesley, and Cavanagh of Framingham; and Dean Sawyer of Brookline, and Dean Sullivan of Lawrence.

The Massachusetts High School Equivalency Certificate was discussed by Dr. Richard M. Gummere, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, Harvard University.

"Newton High School, Grades XIII and XIV" was presented by Principal Raymond A. Green of Newton, and Mrs. Isabel Stephens, Associate Professor of Education, Wellesley College, gave an address entitled "Qualities for Survival." Executive Secretary Hugh Nixon of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation spoke to the topic "Some Bread and Butter Problems in Education."

ANNUAL REPORT

1946 - 1947

Elementary Education

Summer Institute for Elementary School Teachers

A four-day Institute under the direction of Alice B. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, was held on June 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1947, at Lesley College, Cambridge, in order that superintendents, principals and teachers might have an opportunity to study "A Curriculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers."

Twenty-four speakers acted as teachers, consultants and demonstration leaders at this conference. The speakers were Department of Education supervisors, members of the Teachers College faculties, representatives of private institutions and organizations, and members of the staffs of city and town school systems.

Some of the topics discussed were as follows: "Objectives of Elementary Education Basic to the Curriculum Guide for Primary and Intermediate Grade Teachers"; "The Use of the Curriculum Guide as an Aid to Attain the Objectives of the Elementary School"; "The Use of the Material Suggested in the Curriculum Guide"; "The Reading Program as an Aid to Attaining the Objectives of the Elementary School"; "Guatamala"; "An Overview of the Health and Physical Education Program Suggested by the Curriculum Guide"; "An Overview of the Social Studies Program Suggested by the Curriculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers"; "The Excursion as an Aid to Teaching Social Studies"; "An Overview of the Arithmetic Program Suggested by the Curriculum Guide"; "An Overview of the Music Program Suggested by the Curriculum Guide"; "An Overview of the Science Program Suggested by the Curriculum Guide"; "An Overview of the Art Program Suggested by the Curriculum Guide"; "Guidance Activities as a Means of Attaining the Objectives of the Elementary School Program"; "The Organization of the Classroom as a Means of Attaining the Objectives of the Elementary School Program"; "Problems to be Expected in Using the Curriculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers"; "Cooperation Between the Teachers College and the Public Schools for More Effective Use of the Curriculum Guide."

There were approximately 225 in attendance at this Institute, and, in addition to the topics listed above, it provided opportunities for those in attendance to see demonstration lessons, confer with supervisors in the different fields, and to work on units of work.

Curriculum Guide for Elementary School Teachers

The "Curriculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers" was published and distributed in June, 1947. Fifty-five hundred copies were printed, and 5,100 copies were requisitioned by the superintendents of schools for use in the primary grades in the Commonwealth.

The committees who organized "The Curriculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers" are continuing the work on the organization of the "Curriculum Guide for Intermediate Grade Teachers."

Radio Institute for Elementary School Teachers

An Institute on Radio in Education for Elementary Teachers was held at the Massachusetts School of Art on Saturday, March 15, under the auspices of the State Department of Education and The Yankee Network.

The purpose of the workshop was to familiarize teachers with radio as a classroom aid and to assist teachers in becoming acquainted with the present resources for in-school listening.

The speakers included John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education; Mildred B. March, Principal, Ward School, Newton; Anne A. Wilson and Edythe T. Clark, both teachers at the Ward School, Newton; Kelsey S. Sweatt, in charge of the Office of Radio, Department of Education; Marcella R. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Holyoke; James S. Powers, Director of Education, The Yankee Network; and Cedric Foster, Yankee-Mutual Coast to Coast News Commentator. Alice B. Beal, State Supervisor of Elementary Education, was chairman of the Institute.

The committee in charge of this Institute consisted of Dr. Patrick J. Sullivan, Kelsey S. Sweatt, and Alice B. Beal of the Department of Education.

1946 Hyannis Summer Session

The 49th Annual Session of the State Teachers College of Hyannis was held at the Barnstable High School, Hyannis, from July 1 to August 9, 1946. Miss Alice B. Beal of the State Department of Education was the Director of the 49th Session.

The courses given and the names of the instructors are hereby listed: "Philosophy and Principles of Modern Elementary Education" - Elizabeth V. Foster, Director of Teacher Training, State Teachers College, Worcester; "Adult Education", "Problems and Procedures in Adult Civic Education", "Basic English" - Mary L. Guyton, State Supervisor of Adult Education, Department of Education; "History of Far East in Modern Times", "Problems of Present Day History and Sociology" - Dr. Daniel H. O'Leary, Girls' High School, Boston; "Masterpieces of World Literature", "Contemporary American Thought" - Thomas Heffernan, Boston School Department; "Coaching Techniques in Baseball, Basketball and Football", "Aquatics" - Thomas J. Whelan, Principal, English High School, Lynn; "Structure and Style", "History and Appreciation of Music" - Daniel Healy, State Teachers College, Fitchburg; "Methods and Materials for Teaching Science", "Elementary Science - Nature Study" - Loretta M. McHugh, Principal, Center School, Norton; "Art Education", "Creative Arts and Crafts" - Mrs. Ruth R. Herring, State Teachers College, Framingham; "Tests and Measurements in the Elementary School", "History of American

Education" - Frank J. Merlihy, Principal, Solomon Lewenberg School, Boston; "The Health Education Program", "Organization and Administration of Community Recreation" - Mary J. Moriarty, State Teachers College, Bridgewater.

There were 123 students enrolled in the 1946 Summer Session of the State Teachers College at Hyannis.

Certification of Superintendents of Schools

The Department of Education is required by Section 88 of Chapter 71 of the General Laws to determine by examination or otherwise the qualifications for the position of superintendent of schools in a superintendency union. In accordance with the provisions of the law, the Department issues certificates of eligibility for such service.

From July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, sixteen term certificates were issued, to the following:

Philip E. Arnold
Walter E. Bohmann
Francis J. Cavanagh
J. Robert Dunn
Joseph H. Gibbons
Richard E. Greenman
Beaumont A. Herman
Harry Y. Hilyard
Kenneth A. MacLeod
Patrick J. Murnane
John A. O'Brien
Carl J. Peterson
S. Hayward Snell
Charles J. Stenz
F. Sumner Turner
Joseph A. Wilk

The classes and number of certificates issued by the Department since the law went into effect are as follows: permanent certificates, 5; preliminary certificates, 135; term certificates, 400.

School Surveys

During the year 1946-1947 members of the Department participated in school surveys in the following towns in the Commonwealth:

Essex	Holden
Leyden	Manchester
Northfield	Orange
Rollinsford	Southboro

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The "Manual for Special Classes," published in 1932, is now out of print and while it contains much valuable material, it is somewhat out of date. A committee, comprised of teachers and supervisors in the field of special education, has been organized to write a new manual. Three meetings have been held and monthly meetings have been planned for the year 1948.

A printed certificate of approval will now be awarded to teachers who are qualified to teach special classes for mentally retarded children under the provisions of Chapter 71, Section 46, General Laws.

In October, 1946, a six page bulletin was sent to the superintendents of schools. It contained the regulations and recommendations of the Departments of Education and Public Health regarding the annual census of physically handicapped children, the instruction of homebound physically handicapped children and the qualifications of teachers for these children.

New forms for reporting the annual census and the individual census have been adopted. The annual census blanks are distributed by the Department of Education and on the reverse side there is explanatory material for the person making the report. The returned reports furnish the Departments of Education and Public Health with more pertinent information and more complete returns than it has been possible to secure heretofore.

An association of Supervisors of teachers of the physically handicapped homebound was formed in the Fall of 1946. Twenty-three supervisors from all sections of the Commonwealth were present at the first meeting. Topics of common interest were discussed at the first three meetings. Well-qualified speakers were presented at the next two meetings, one speaking on "Teaching the Cerebral-palsied Child," and the other on "Teaching the Epileptic."

In May, 1947, an amendment to Chapter 71, Section 46A, was approved. This amendment concerns the cost of instruction of children confined in hospitals, sanatoria and similar institutions and gives the Department of Education the power to approve the reasonableness of the cost of instruction as estimated by the town wherein the hospital, sanatoria or similar institution is located or in case of disapproval, to determine a reasonable cost. Such cost as approved or determined shall be paid by the town where the parent or guardian has legal residence to the town furnishing the instruction.

EDUCATION OF DEAF AND BLIND CHILDREN

Special Schools and Classes for Deaf and Blind

July 1, 1946 - June 30, 1947

Schools and Classes	Enrolled September 30, 1946			Admitted in 1946-1947	Discharged in 1946-1947	Enrolled on June 30, 1947	Teachers Employed	State Expenditures for Tuition
	Boys	Girls	Total					
Blind								
Perkins Institution[1]	80	62	142	19	15	128	59 [2]	87,450.00
Deaf								
American School	9	10	19	6	5	20	32	12,927.76
Beverly School	44	38	82	14	2	80	13	59,174.70
Boston School	75	65	140	15	3	140	23	97,224.00
Clarke School	44	52	96	22	1	95	27 [3]	90,414.56
Horace Mann School	61	58	119	7	8	116	23	68,061.42 [4]
Day Classes								
Lynn	4	1	5	5	1	4	1	3,330.54
New Bedford	0	5	5	1	1	5	1	2,503.65
Springfield	5	6	11	1	2	10	1	2,775.62
Worcester	10	7	17	1	0	18	3	9,577.25
Totals	332	304	636	91	38	616	183	433,439.50

1. These figures include only the Massachusetts children enrolled at these schools.
2. This figure includes the total number of teachers engaged in teaching children from all parts of the country who are enrolled at this institution.
3. 20 regular teachers; 7 special teachers.
4. In addition to the $68,061.42 spent for tuition at the Horace Mann School, the Commonwealth also reimbursed the City of Boston $3,084.76 for transportation of children attending this school. An additional $276.14 was expended for transportation of children in other schools throughout the state. The total expenditures for transportation were $3,360.90. The total cost of educating our children in the schools for the deaf and blind is $436,800.40.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Lieut. Cmdr. Ralph H. Colson returned to his position as Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education on August 15, 1946, after serving twenty-three months in War Service.

During the year the Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor visited approximately 180 high schools at least once. We found Superintendents and Principals cooperative and desirous of receiving assistance and advice in the reorganization of their Physical Education programs.

Much time was devoted to studying plans for new buildings. Our opinions were asked regarding gymnasium areas, ceiling height, locker and shower arrangements and seating facilities. Judging from the number of plans we observed, there should be considerable school building construction operating in the near future.

Mr. Thomas K. Hines, representing the Athletic Committee of the Massachusetts Headmasters' Association, requested our office to assist in the reorganization of Interscholastic Athletic Competition. As a result of our cooperation, the high schools will compete in four divisions in place of the former two classifications.

The usual large number of requests for speaking engagements from schools, civic and athletic organizations appeared in the office. The Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor covered sixty-nine engagements in the evening. Fifteen Saturdays were spent officiating interscholastic activities. We continue to serve on several committees that meet at regular intervals.

For the first time, this department conducted a Track and Field Clinic for high school coaches and members of their various track squads. Over 450 attended the Clinic which we plan to make an annual event.

The annual State Conference of Health and Physical Education was held in the State House. Over 500 were in attendance.

Another new enterprise was tried, that is, the promotion of a Track and Field Meet on the U.S.S. Randolph, South Boston Navy Yard. Over 400 entries were received. The attendance reached 3500. Prizes for the athletes were donated by the New England A.A.U.

Conferences and Clinics

Physical Education Conference. - The Fifteenth Annual Conference of Physical Educators was held in the Gardner Auditorium, State House, Boston, Massachusetts, on Friday, March 21, 1947. Approximately five hundred and fifty physical education supervisors and teachers were present at both morning and afternoon sessions.

The program consisted of the following addresses: Greetings from the Department of Education, John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education; "Citizenship and Sportsmanship", Rev. Gilbert Dodds, National Champion and holder of the indoor mile run track record; "Desirable Practices in Elementary School Safety Education", Miss Marion Bartlett, Principal, Howard Street School, Springfield; "Are we Up-to-date in Physical Education?", Dr. Peter V. Karpovich, Professor of Physiology, Springfield College; "Health Education in High Schools", Dr. Mary E. Spencer, State Department of Public Health; "Protect the Power House", Dr. Frederick Maroney, Dean of Students, Brooklyn College, New York.

Afternoon Session - "New Trends and Problems in Health, Physical Education and Recreation", Mr. Frank S. Stafford, Specialist for Health Education, Physical Education and Athletics, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. Meeting of the State Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation was held at 3 p.m. "Reorganization of State Associations and Program Possibilities", Mr. Carroll Smith, President of the New York State Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

Track and Field Clinic. - A Massachusetts Track and Field Clinic was held under the auspices of the State Department of Education at the U.S. Navy Recreation Building, 495 Summer Street, South Boston, Massachusetts, on Saturday morning, January 4, 1947, at 9:45.

The speakers for the Clinic included Track Coaches and Officials. Program: Chairman, Daniel J. Kelly, State Supervisor of Physical Education; John Sheehan, Vice-President, National A.A.U.; Bart Sullivan, Holy Cross Track Coach; Oscar Hedlund, Coach, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Clarence Dussault, Coach, Tufts College, Jack Ryder, Boston College Coach, Jakko Mikkola, Harvard University; William Bingham, Harvard University; Joseph McKenney, Director, Physical Education, Boston Public Schools; Thomas H. Hines, Director, State Meets;

Herbert Stokinger, Milton Academy; Don Enoch, Ex-Newton High Coach; Steve Patten, Boston Latin School; Gene Carver, President, New England Track and Field Officials; Rev. George Dowd, Catholic Youth Organization; Edward Parsons, Northeastern University. Director of the Clinic: Ralph H. Colson, Assistant State Supervisor of Physical Education, Chairman, N.E.A.A.U., Track and Field Committee.

TEACHERS REGISTRATION BUREAU

During the year July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, the Teachers Registration Bureau enrolled 1033 new registrants, received notice of 742 vacancies, and placed 180 teachers with aggregate salaries of $323,600 for full-time teachers. The number of new registrants having no experience was 528. These were classified as follows:

Positions Desired	Women	Men
High School	138	161
Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, Junior High School	75	14
Special Class	--	--
Household Arts	25	--
Drawing	1	1
Music	11	4
Manual Training	--	13
Physical Education	11	30
Commercial	36	8
Miscellaneous	--	--
Totals	297	231

The number of teachers placed by the Bureau from 1913-1947, together with the aggregate salaries is indicated in the following table:

	1913-1941	1942	June 1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Totals
Superintendents of Schools	35	4	3	4	7	7	4	60
High School Principals	255	1	--	2	2	1	3	261
High School Teachers	1,937	84	84	103	75	38	49	2,231
Elementary and Junior High Principals	190	1	3	7	2	2	1	205
Elementary, Junior High and Special Class	3,578	97	83	161	104	52	81	4,075
Special Teachers	1,721	116	16	63	43	36	42	1,995
State Teachers College	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	92
Part-time Teachers	1,016	114	--	--	--	--	--	1,130
Totals	8,824	417	189	340	233	136	180	11,319
Estimated Aggregate Salaries of Teachers Placed.	$9,267,725	$421,889	$283,500	$492,045	$357,280	$311,070	$323,600	$11,457,109

MUSIC EDUCATION

I. Improvement of Instruction: New Materials.

Each year an area, or phases of areas, of music education activities, are selected for emphasis during personal conferences, regional meetings, and classroom visitations. During previous years emphasis was placed upon (1) the need for a well-organized plan of instrumental instructional experiences, (2) the immediate and permanent values of instruction on preparatory instruments, especially in the lower grades of the primary schools, (3) the desirability of active participation in varied musical experiences, (4) the recognition and fostering of the creative ability of the pupils, and (5) the general and intrinsic values of school music literature in the building of correct attitudes towards peoples of other lands. During 1946-1947 school visitations, every opportunity was seized upon to help the teachers to realize the countless social, educational, and musical values of new materials.

II. School Visitations.

County	Town
Barnstable	Dennis, Yarmouth
Berkshire	Cheshire, Lanesboro, Sheffield, New Marlboro
Bristol	Seekonk
Essex	Essex, Manchester
Franklin	Buckland, Colrain, Shelburne
Norfolk	Canton, Cohasset
Plymouth	Duxbury, Hingham
Worcester	Douglas, Millville

III. Nineteenth Annual Music Conference. "Widening Horizons"

The Nineteenth Annual Music Conference was held in conjunction with the Conference of Principals and Supervisors of Elementary Schools, Supervisor Alice Beal, General Chairman, Tuesday, April 1, 1947, Bowker Auditorium, Stockbridge Hall, Amherst. The theme was: Widening Horizons for Music Education.

Dean Kenneth J. Kelley, College of Music, Boston University, served as co-chairman with Supervisor Martina McDonald Driscoll, of the panel: What Methods

And Materials Shall We Employ To Widen Our Music Horizons? Supervisors Florence Argy, Montague, Frances Pratt, Leominster, George Murphy, Salem, William Holdridge, Holyoke, Stanley Smithers, Shelburne, Edward Gilday, Framingham, and Helen Ladd, Fall River, participated.

An attractive display of new materials was convincing evidence of the fact that general educators and music specialists are recognizing the value of music activities in the general growth and development of the pupils.

Excellent community singing was ably stimulated by Dr. Augustus Zanzig, Brookline.

IV. Community Relations

Greater Boston Youth Orchestra, Incorporated.

Cooperation was given by the Office of Radio, Kelsey B. Sweatt, Director, and by the Office of Music in the Department of Education to Edgar Curtis, in his orchestral development program for Greater Boston. Meetings were attended in Manchester, Cohasset, and in the State Education Building.

74th Annual Teachers Conference. Worcester County November 1, 1946.

The Unifying Power Of Music was the theme of the talk given by the state supervisor of music.

Commonwealth Of Massachusetts: Official Christmas Program

The program was presented in the Hall of Flags, December 22, 1947 as planned by Superintendent of Buildings, Gustave Everberg, and the state music supervisor. The Department of Education received written appreciation of this program from His Excellency: Maurice J. Tobin, Governor of The Commonwealth. The 1946 pattern was followed, - a capella anthems and carols were sung by The Guild Choristers, of The Catholic Guild for the Blind, Theodore Marier, Choral Director, and instrumental selections were given by the Medford High School Brass Ensemble, Ralph I. Schoonmaker, Director.

Greater Boston Federation Of Music Clubs
Community Service Recreation, Incorporated.

Membership was given committees of the above, and many meetings were attended.

V. Services To War Veterans.

Public Law 346.

Visits were made to applicants for approval under the above law, by the state supervisor of music. These visits extended from Williamstown to Falmouth.

VI. Services Rendered By State Music Office.

The services rendered by the state music office are impeded because of lack of budgetary provision for assistance of clerical nature.

REGIONAL VETERANS' EDUCATION CENTERS

Upon the enactment of Chapter 660 of the Acts of 1945 veterans of World War II were given an opportunity to receive instruction on a secondary school level at Regional Veterans' Education Centers which were set up throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Within a short period of time after the enactment of the herein above-mentioned statute sixty-four (64) Centers were functioning and providing instruction to over five thousand (5,000) veterans.

Regional Veterans' Education Centers were maintained in the following communities:

Arlington
Athol
Attleboro
Bellingham
Beverly
Bridgewater
Brockton
Brookline
Cambridge
Chicopee
Clinton
Concord
Easthampton
Everett
Falmouth
Fall River
Fitchburg
Framingham
Franklin
Gardner
Gloucester
Great Barrington
Greenfield
Haverhill
Holyoke
Hudson
Hyannis
Lawrence
Lee
Lowell
Ludlow
Lynn
Marblehead
Marlborough
Medfield
Medford
Middleboro
Millis
Needham
New Bedford
Newburyport
North Adams
North Andover
Norwood
Orange
Palmer
Peabody
Pittsfield
Plymouth
Provincetown
Quincy
Revere
Salem
Somerville
Springfield
Taunton
Wakefield
Waltham
Ware
Wareham
Westfield
Westwood
West Springfield
Worcester

Veterans attended these Centers for the following purposes:

1. To obtain a high school diploma

2. To obtain an equivalency certificate

3. For the purpose of taking refresher courses preparatory to taking college entrance examinations

4. For the purpose of receiving instruction in terminal courses

Classes for the instruction of veterans under this Act are held during the late afternoon and evening. This affords ex-G. I.'s who are gainfully occupied an opportunity to realize their educational objectives. In addition to the late afternoon and evening program, summer school was held during the summer of 1946 on a daily basis, five hours a day, five days a week, for a period of eight weeks. Over three thousand two hundred (3,200) veterans were enrolled in this day school program and established scholastic records which are a tribute to their sincerity and seriousness of purpose.

An important feature of this program which cannot be overemphasized is that it is exclusively a state program financed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which does not take from the veterans educational entitlements which are due them under the so-called G. I. Bill of Rights. The State of Massachusetts has met the educational challenge of the returned veteran as far as secondary school training is concerned. The effectiveness of this program may be determined by the fact that in May, 1947, there were two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) veterans enrolled in evening school classes under the Regional Veterans' Education Centers program. Of that number one thousand five hundred and thirty-four (1,534) completed their college entrance requirements by September 1 of that year and definitely stated that they were enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Since the inception of this program a tremendous amount of good has been done in preparing our veterans for college and other educational institutions as well as preparing them for the work-a-day world. This program will continue while the needs of our veterans justify the continuance of this type of training.

SCHOLARSHIPS - CHILDREN OF CERTAIN DECEASED WAR VETERANS

Chapter 69, Section 7B of the General Laws as inserted by Chapter 548 of the Acts of 1946 amended the law relating to reimbursement toward the higher education of children over sixteen years, resident in the Commonwealth, whose father or mother entered the armed forces of the United States in time of war and was killed in action or died from other cause as a result of such service regardless of the residence of the parent at induction or enlistment.

As of June 30, 1947, 40 students received $11,464.36 in reimbursement toward their higher education.

Summary of the Annual Report
of
the Division of Immigration and Americanization
for the year ending June 30, 1947

During the year ending June 30, 1947, 28,517 services were recorded at the five offices maintained by the Division. Considerably more than half of the number served called at the main office of the Division, 73 Tremont Street, Boston, as that office recorded 17, 228 services. The four branch offices served 11,289 of whom 3,865 were recorded at Springfield, 2,622 at Lawrence, 2,430 at Worcester and 2,372 at Fall River.

Our clients came from sixty-two different national backgrounds. For the first time, however, the largest single classification for country of birth was the United States--this category numbering 7,279. Considerably more than half of these native American clients were veterans who sought to bring their foreign born wives and children to the United States. The next numerically important groups are the Canadians who number 4,457, the Italians who number 4,152, the Irish numbering 1,844, the Poles 1,369 and the Portuguese 1,127. A new group, those born in China who numbered 490, also include many veterans of World War II.

Our clients came from 279 of the 351 towns and cities of the Commonwealth. The cities where we maintain offices of course bring us the most clients; Boston listing 6,858, Fall River 1,775, Lawrence 1, 521, Springfield 2,068, and Worcester 1,853.

June 30, 1947 marked the close of the work the Division has carried on for servicemen and veterans to assist them in the technicalities of the immigration regulations which must be complied with in order that their dependents benefit by the special laws for wives, dependents and fiancees of veterans of World War II. These dependents had to be processed thru War Department red tape, cleared thru consular offices involving much paper work and notarial service. There was also the more important job of convincing the veteran that the government was willing to help in his problem if he was willing to cooperate in filling the necessary papers. It is greatly to the credit of the social worker who handled this difficult job that the veterans found in her a friend and a wise and patient counselor. She handled a considerable volume of work with warm personal interest in each one of the more than 3,000 veterans who used the services of the Division in reuniting their families. The need of the specialized work did not cease automatically on June 30. In fact, the special legislation granting waiver of visa technicalities runs until 1949; the special law allowing fiancees to come non-quota as temporary visitors under bond will run until December 31, 1947.

A new and serious problem in immigration has come to the attention of the Division in the past year--that of the repatriated American. At the close of the war, and indeed all thru the war years, the United States has assisted in the repatriation of its citizens who, because of the war, were stranded overseas. Many of these repatriates are married women who left their husbands behind them in the foreign land. Because of the quota law this separation, which most of the repatriates hoped to be a brief one, has run into years. The present law gives the husband of an American citizen only a preference in the quota. If the quota is small, as in the case of Greece which has an annual quota of 308, the wait for preference

is sure to be five years and may be ten years. In the meantime the repatriated American and her children continue to be dependent on public funds and must eventually repay the money expended for transportation for them. This long separation and the public expense it causes, constitutes a serious social problem. In most cases, the remedy is a simple one requiring only a change in the law to make the husband of the American citizen non-quota as the wife now is. It must be remembered, also, that many of these repatriated Americans were taken as infants to the homelands of their parents and returned to America their birth place, lacking knowledge of the language and the American way of life. Their adjustment is quite as difficult as that of the alien newcomer.

The aim of the Division is "to bring the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin into sympathetic and mutually helpful relationship" as directed by our law. The staff has endeavored throughout the year to give every client, whether citizen inquirer, veteran, repatriate or alien sympathetic understanding and considerate attention.

DIVISION OF THE BLIND

SUMMARY

On June 30, 1947, there were 6,508 blind persons on the Register, classified by ages as follows:

To 5 years	154
Between 6 and 20 years	481
Between 21 and 50 years	1,559
Between 51 and 70 years	2,117
Over 70 years	2,056
Ages unknown	141

A summary of the work among the adult blind during the year follows:

The Division of the Blind was in touch with 3,337 blind adults: 6,851 calls were made on blind persons in their homes and 858 interviews were held at the Central Office. In addition, 782 calls were made by Division agents in the interest of blind persons.

Services rendered as follows:

Financial aid granted to	1,307
Industrial aid in the form of guides, tools or advertising to	18
Assistance in the form of hospitalization and/or glasses to	6
Assistance in the sale of products to	165
Employed by Division on staff	18
Employed by Division in workshops	102
Instruction by Home Teachers given to	445
Talking Book Machines loaned to	981
Piano tuning orders given to	8
Employment in private industry and business secured for	13

Social Service:

Gifts of money totaling $3,643.65 distributed by Division agents from private funds to	257
Loans totaling $745 arranged for by Division agents with private organizations for	17
Financial assistance for educational purposes obtained for	5
Gifts of clothing and fuel provided by Division agents through private sources for	52
Writing boards, self-threading needles, etc., provided for	32
Guided on shopping trips, visits to doctors, dentists and clinics	378
Assistance in finding boarding places to	126
Arrangements made for medical, dental, hospital or convalescent care for	89
Vacations arranged with other agencies for	56
Volunteer readers supplied for	9

NEW CASES

This year 536 new cases were registered in this office. They were classified by ages as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years	12
Between 26 and 50 years	69
Between 51 and 70 years	189
Over 70 years	215
Ages unknown	51

These cases were referred to us from the following sources:

Hospitals, eye clinics, doctors, etc.	257
Individuals	62
Public Welfare Agencies	57
Relatives	57
Blind persons themselves	38
Division agents	13
State Hospitals	13
Private organizations	10
Clergy	4
Perkins Institution	4
Veterans Administration	4
Town and City Homes	3
Other States	2
Miscellaneous	12

Unless otherwise requested, our agents visit all new cases and explain the services of the Division to them. While some persons are referred to us for specific services, others are just routine referrals by doctors, hospitals, welfare departments, and optometrists, and these blind persons know nothing about the Division and its functions until our agent's visit.

Following is a summary of the services already rendered to the cases referred to us during the past year:

Instruction by Home Teachers given to	53
Talking Book Machines loaned to	80
Financial aid granted to	121
Employment in private industry secured for	1

Social service of various types has also been rendered many of the new cases. In addition, gifts of money totaling $845.95 were obtained for 39 of this group from private sources, and loans of money amounting to $540.00 were obtained for 11.

WORK FOR CHILDREN

Conservation of Vision Classes in the Public Schools for children with seriously defective vision have been successful and should continue to be so.

The teachers of these classes are very resourceful and must have a thorough, sympathetic understanding of each of their pupils and proceed on strictly individual lines according to the grade and visual defect. The number of pupils in these classes should be kept small. To put too many children in a Sight Conservation Class would defeat the purpose, as it would detract from the individual attention which these children require. Some of these Sight Conservation Classes might be more efficiently conducted if they were in buildings where a more cooperative plan could be worked out. We feel that there are more children who would benefit by the individual and personal attention given in these classes if there were a better understanding on the part of the parents as to the need of the special attention which their children require. In a regular class the teacher cannot give special attention to the child with a serious eye defect and the child has great difficulty in keeping up with the other children.

It is with regret that we announce the retirement of Miss A. Harriet Haley, Supervising teacher of Boston Sight Conservation Classes, Miss Anna Moran, teacher of the South Boston Sight Conservation Class, Miss Winifred Reilly, teacher of one of the Roxbury Sight Conservation Classes, Mrs. Mary Sanborn, teacher of the Lynn Sight Conservation Class, and Miss Elizabeth Norell, teacher of one of the New Bedford Sight Conservation Classes.

During the year the workers have been active on cases of more than 1,100 children under 18 years of age. Visits to homes and schools have been made on approximately 350 children. There have been 241 new children registered--130 boys and 111 girls. They were referred from the following sources:

Schools	81
Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary	63
Private doctors	32
Boston City Hospital	14
Parents	12
Census of Handicapped Children	9
Boston Nursery for Blind Babies	8
Perkins Institution & Mass. School for the Blind	7
Other Hospitals	5
Wrentham State School	3
Boston Dispensary	2
Children's Hospital	2
Rhode Island Bureau for the Blind	2
Catholic Guild for the Blind	1

Classified according to ages:

5 years or under	97
6 to 10 years	100
10 to 18 years	44

Final amount of vision:

20/200 or less	42
Better than 20/200 but less than 20/50	66
20/50 or better	40
Undetermined due to age	77
Amount of vision not given	16

Causes of blindness and low vision:

Hyperopia	11
Hyperopic Astigmatism	28
with convergence	6
with nystagmus	12
with ptosis	1
Myopia	19
Myopic Astigmatism	20
with degeneration	4
with nystagmus	2
with convergence	3
Mixed Astigmatism	8
Amblyopia	3
Retrolental Fibroplasia	38
Congenital Cataract	19
with nystagmus	4
with microphthalmos	1
Complicated Cataract	1
Optic Atrophy	17
Albinism	8
Buphthalmos	6
with congenital deafness	1
with aniridia & nystagmus	1
Retinitis	1
Retinitis Pigmentosa	4
Retinitis Albuminuric	1
Chorio-Retinitis	3
Keratitis	2
Keratitis Interstitial	2
Macular Degeneration	3
Birth Injury	1
Phthisis Bulbi	1
Staphyloma	1
Hereditary Degeneration	1
Detached Retina	1
Coloboma of Optic Disc	1
Uveitis	1
Miscellaneous	3

Some of the services rendered were as follows:

Admitted to Perkins Institution & Mass. School for the Blind	20
Admitted to Sight Conservation Classes	97
Clear Type books loaned to	63
Referred for services of Nursery Home Teacher	24

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AND CONSERVATION OF VISION

The Diabetic Survey, made in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service under the direction of Dr. Hugh L.C. Wilkerson, was carried on during the months of July, August, and September. Diabetic tests were made by technicians employed by the U.S. Public Health Service in clinics held in five hospitals in Boston and in Cambridge, Waltham, Medford, Malden, Everett, Salem, Lynn, Lawrence, Lowell, Quincy, Brockton, Taunton, New Bedford, Fall River, Worcester, Springfield, Holyoke, and Pittsfield. Clinic appointments for the persons who wished to be tested were arranged by the worker and transportation was secured through local Red Cross Motor Corps and in addition, in Boston, through the Boston Aid to the Blind and the Junior League. The worker attended each clinic in order to take the histories which were required for the survey. Clinics were also held for blind inmates at Tewksbury State Infirmary, Long Island Infirmary, for pupils at Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, and for children at the Boston Nursery for Blind Babies. A total of 896 persons were tested, but as Dr. Wilkerson wishes to have 2,000 cases on which to report no results of the survey have been reported as yet. He is hoping to continue the tests during the coming year.

Some of the persons tested were found to be potential diabetics and were given still further tests. From this group 19 persons were referred for further medical study by their own physicians or in clinics for which they were eligible. Of these 19 persons, 11 were found to be actual diabetics and are under medical treatment; in 4 cases diabetes was ruled out; 2 are under observation as potential diabetics; 1 has died; and 1 has refused medical care.

On March 27 and 28, 1947, an Institute on Eye Care was held in the Out-Patient Amphitheatre at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The Institute was a joint project of the Division of the Blind and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary Department of Social Service. Invitations were sent to the State Departments of Public Welfare and Public Health, Public Welfare Departments in Greater Boston, Veterans Administration, private social agencies, visiting nurses and school nurses, and schools of social work. About 140 persons attended. It was necessary to limit the enrollment, so that approximately 80 were unable to attend. Members of the Ophthalmological Staff of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary were chosen to deliver the lectures by Dr. Edwin B. Dunphy, Chief of Ophthalmic Services. The lectures covered anatomy and physiology of the eye, congenital abnormalities, infectious and systemic diseases, glaucoma, cataract, strabismus, and refraction. Talks on the services of the Division and its prevention of blindness program were also included.

Leaflets on glaucoma, cataracts, and strabismus were prepared with the assistance of Dr. Hugo B.C. Riemer, Supervising Ophthalmologist to the Division,

and were distributed at the Institute. They have since been furnished on request to teachers, social workers, physicians, and private individuals both in Massachusetts and other states, and have been distributed at sales of articles made by the blind.

During this year there have been six restoration of vision cases for whom the Division paid hospital charges. Five of these cases were operated on at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and one at the Springfield Hospital. In two of these cases good vision was obtained and they were removed from the register of the blind. One case is still too recent to obtain reports of final refraction, one case requires further surgery, and two cases obtained only very slight improvement in vision. Two clients who received Aid to the Blind were removed from the register after further eye examinations, refraction, and provision of glasses were arranged.

The worker has arranged eye examinations and secured required eye reports for applicants for Aid to the Blind, has obtained eye reports on persons requesting talking book machines, rehabilitation and employment. She has also obtained information regarding kinds and costs of medication and diets advised by clinics and physicians for recipients of assistance, has arranged for securing prostheses, hearing aids and other appliances for recipients of relief and other blind persons on the register, and has given advice relative to resources for eye care to persons requesting such information from the Division. 395 persons have been referred to the worker for one or more of these services by members of the Division staff, by public and private agencies or by individuals; 17 visits to agencies and 13 visits to homes were made.

Talks on measures initiated in Massachusetts for prevention of blindness and the present program of the Division for prevention of blindness were given at the Institute on Eye Care and at a meeting of the Council of Organizations for the Blind. The worker has also assisted in the preparation of items for the Educational News, the Bulletin of the Greater Boston Community Council, and the Eye Health and Safety News published by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

AID TO THE BLIND

Trends in the Administration of Aid to the Blind

Since 1944 there has been a gradual and continuous increase in the number of recipients of Aid to the Blind. In the month of June 1946, 1068 individuals were assisted. During the past year the number has increased each month until, in June 1947, there were 1187 recipients. About 29% of the recipients are 65 years of age or more than 65 and the citizens among this group have chosen to remain on Aid to the Blind rather than apply for Old Age Assistance.

The average monthly payment to recipients continues to increase. This is principally due to the fact that budget allowances have been adjusted upward because of the increased cost of living. Due to existing economic

conditions it is more difficult for children to contribute to the support of their parents, thus creating a need for greater relief payments to parents. Rates in boarding, convalescent and nursing homes have also increased.

The program will continue to expand with the new amendment to Section 23 of Chapter 69 allowing the Division to furnish medical care to blind persons. At the present time it appears that the appropriation to carry out this new provision of the law will be small. The services that will be provided will of necessity have to be limited until a more adequate appropriation is made by the General Court. This will mean that the local boards of public welfare will continue to be called upon to provide some types of medical service until the Division has an adequate appropriation to be able to take care of all the medical requirements of needy blind persons.

Applications for Aid

An average of 26 formal applications for financial assistance were received each month. 86 percent of the applications received were acted upon favorably and 14 percent were denied for various reasons, or withdrawn by the individual before action was taken. During the past year the two principal reasons for denial of assistance were that some persons who applied were declared not legally blind after the official report of the eye condition was reviewed by the Supervising Ophthalmologist, and several other persons had resources in excess of those allowed and therefore need was not established.

Payments to Individuals in November 1946 and in April 1947

	November 1946		April 1947		Percentage Changes
	Number of Recipients	Percent	Number of Recipients	Percent	1946 - 1947
Total	1130	100.0	1163	100.0	
Receiving $1 - $50	666	59.0	649	55.0	-4
Receiving more than $50	464	41.0	523	45.0	+4

The above table indicates that in April 1947 a smaller proportion of the total number of recipients received payments amounting to less than $51.00 than received amounts in this range in November 1946. The number of recipients receiving more than $50.00 was increased in April 1947.

Aid to the Blind: Recipients and Payments to Recipients in New England, May 1947 1/

	Number of Recipients	Payments to Recipients		Estimated Civilian Population July 1, 1946 2/
		Total Amount	Average	
Maine	741	$25,479	34.38	874,038
New Hampshire	288	10,642	36.95	513,448
Vermont	179	6,614	36.95	352,967
Massachusetts	1165	59,607	51.16	4,568,026
Rhode Island	133	5,428	40.81	735,334
Connecticut	138	5,319	38.54	1,957,837

1/ Figures on number of recipients, payments to recipients, and average payments, from Bulletin, Social Security Board.

2/ Estimated by Bureau of the Census.

Aid to the Blind: Recipients and Payments to Recipients by months, July 1946 through June 1947

Month	Number of Recipients	Payments to Recipients	
		Total Amount of Payment	Average Payment
July 1946	1081	$51,066	47.24
August	1099	52,357	47.64
September	1109	52,942	47.65
October	1120	53,947	48.17
November	1130	55,518	49.13
December	1135	56,085	49.41
January 1947	1139	56,792	49.86
February	1142	57,155	50.05
March	1155	57,940	50.16
April	1163	58,735	50.47
May	1165	59,607	51.16
June	1187	61,081	51.46

The average payment in June 1947 was $4.22 higher than in July 1946. During the year adjustments upward have been made in the budget allowances for clothing and food. Nursing homes have increased their rates, and at the present time about 29% of the recipients are 65 years of age or more, many of whom have more than one handicap, and require special care.

Cases Closed, July 1946 to June 30, 1947

Total	148
Among the reasons for closings were:	
Death of the recipient	76
Employment or increased earnings of the recipient	12
Vision wholly or partially restored	8
Admitted to Institutions	30
Receipt of Old Age Assistance	7

Social Service

Recipients of financial assistance also receive the other services of the Division such as home teaching, the privilege of selling articles made in the homes through the salesroom maintained by the Division, the use of talking book machines, and placement service. Private associations and committees interested in the blind are valuable resources for additional services, especially friendly services and social contacts.

Care of the Chronically Ill and the Aged

It is very difficult to find suitable boarding homes and nursing homes for blind people. Many private boarding and nursing homes and private institutions will not accept blind patients, especially when they have added handicaps such as deafness, crippling conditions, and physical conditions requiring special diets, and special nursing care. The homes that will accept blind persons usually expect a higher rate for board than is charged sighted persons. For those blind persons who have no relatives to assist them in locating boarding homes, social workers on the staff are often confronted with a real problem. There is a great need for public hospitals for the chronically ill and for those needing convalescent care after discharge from the busy hospital, as it exists today.

TALKING BOOK MACHINES

Talking book machines are the property of the Library of Congress and are loaned to State agencies designated to be the distributors of the machines to the blind residents in their respective States. The Division of the Blind has been designated the sole distributing agency for Massachusetts, and to date has loaned machines to 1,988 blind people in this Commonwealth.

The talking book machine is a portable, electric phonograph with amplifier and dynamic speaker, capable of playing records on which have been transcribed various books including poetry, prose, fiction, history, grammar, biography, textbooks on various subjects, the Bible in full, and many others. To date, 1,083 works have been recorded, 110 of these having been added this year. (The talking book machine differs from a commercial phonograph in that the turntable revolves at the rate of 33-1/3 revolutions per minute, rather than the 78 revolutions per minute required for commercial records.)

It can thus be seen that the talking book appeals to a wide range of readers. The aged find in them a source of entertainment to fill leisure hours; the blind men and women who work during the day find them a source of relaxation in the evening; while the blind or visually handicapped students in our colleges and universities find them an invaluable aid. As it is estimated that 75 percent of the blind do not read Braille sufficiently well to take advantage of the Braille books available to them, the talking book is a great benefit to them.

This year 133 machines were placed with new readers, bringing the total of readers for the year to 981.

130 machines were exchanged during the year. These exchanges are necessitated by machines needing extensive repairs, and the client is given another machine so that reading may not be disrupted for long periods of time.

111 machines were removed during the year. Removals are generally due to the death of the readers; however, other reasons also contribute, such as defective hearing, moving out of state, improvement of vision after surgery, etc.

Many of the 981 machines on loan this year had to be repaired, some several times. This Division also maintains a repair service, some machines being repaired in the homes of the blind, while others have to be taken to our repair shop at 73 Newbury Street, Boston. Many calls are made and many miles traveled by our agent in order that the requests, repairs, and exchanges or removals may be kept up to date. However, when we see the pleasure and comfort that blind people derive from the use of these machines we feel that we are adequately compensated for the work involved.

There is no charge for the loan of these machines, for the repairing of defective parts, nor for the records that are played upon them. The records are obtained from the Perkins Institution Library, in Watertown, Massachusetts. They are delivered to the homes and are returned through the U.S. Mail free of charge.

Inquiries concerning these machines may be directed to Arthur F. Sullivan, Director, Division of the Blind, 110 Tremont Street, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT

The problems of reconversion from war to a peace-time basis have affected the employment of blind persons. The shortage of raw materials is still a problem and industry has been slow in its effort to adjust to a peace-time basis. The disrupting influences in our national economy react on the employment of the blind, as well as those who see. However, our employment worker has been most diligent in seeking every opportunity for the placement of the blind in self-supporting occupations.

During the year 5 company surveys were made for possible jobs for blind workers; 11 plants previously surveyed were revisited and certain jobs analyzed; 221 home visits to the blind were made; 366 office interviews with the blind were held; 91 outside visits in the interest of the blind were made; 41 office interviews in the interest of the blind were held; 264 telephone calls were made to the blind regarding employment; and 262 telephone calls were made to other persons relative to possible employment for the blind.

Five speaking engagements were filled, and 24 conferences were attended in reference to placement of the blind.

There were six full-time placements made in private industry, and one Ediphone operator was placed. These placements were made in various enterprises--hospitals, hotels, brush factories and private business. There were also three part-time placements; one summer placement; two full-time sheltered shop placements. Several blind persons obtained employment without aid from the Division.

Placement of the blind in public and private industry and small business is a most difficult problem, and this Division is very grateful to the various public and private organizations who have cooperated with us in our efforts to secure employment for the blind.

WORKSHOPS

This Division maintains six workshops for the blind--one girls' shop and one men's shop in Cambridge; and four men's shops, in Fall River, Lowell, Pittsfield, and Worcester.

In the Woolson House Industries, in Cambridge, 18 blind girls were employed--4 chair caners, 6 weavers, 1 weaver's helper, and 7 power machine stitchers. They produced 22,657 pillowcases, to sell for $7,510.91; woven articles to sell for $1,500.00; fitting room pincushions to sell for $67.50; recaned 1,425 chairs for $2,523.50; hemmed towels for outside concerns at a charge of $70.20; and made various articles for the Salesroom maintained by the Division, to sell for $500.00.

In the Cambridge Industries for Men 51 blind men were employed. They manufactured 5,483 dozen brooms, 6,798 dozen mops, 18 dozen dusters, 16 dozen Priscilla mops, and 54 each rag rugs.

The Fall River shop employed 10 blind men, who recaned 770 chairs, and manufactured 1,408 dozen brooms.

The Lowell shop employed 5 blind men. They assembled 386 rubber mats, recaned 748 chairs, and restrung 27 tennis racquets.

In the Pittsfield shop 12 blind men were employed. They reseated 721 chairs, restrung 114 tennis racquets, and manufactured 717 dozen brooms.

The Worcester shop employed 6 blind men, who reseated 2,972 chairs and restrung 60 tennis racquets.

HOME TEACHING

The Division employs 7 Home Teachers, themselves blind, who travel to the homes of the adult blind throughout the state and teach them to read and write Braille, read Moon Type, pencil writing, typewriting, music, and the common school branches; also all kinds of hand work, such as basketry, chair reseating, rug making, knitting, tatting, crocheting, sewing and machine stitching, and leather work. Many pupils become proficient enough to make articles that can be sold in the Salesroom maintained by the Division for this purpose, and at

special sales which are organized by our Sales Promoter in cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth.

The work of the home teachers for the year ending June 30, 1947 may be summed up as follows:

Number of pupils	445
Number of lessons given	4,501
Number of calls made	3,919
Number of hours spent teaching	4,615
Number of hours spent in preparation	1,989
Number of letters and cards sent	1,422
Number of hours spent traveling	3,503
Number of miles traveled	72,152

This, of course, is the material side of the work: there is also a spiritual angle. The majority of blind persons, as may be seen in the Summary of this report, have lost their sight well along in life. Their discouragement is great, for they feel that without their sight they have no reason left for living. Therefore, the home teachers, who are all totally blind, are a great source of encouragement to these newly blinded persons, who are made to realize by concrete example that, though handicapped, they may still lead an otherwise normal life.

SALES

To help blind persons dispose of articles which they make in their homes, the Division maintains a Salesroom at 73 Newbury Street, Boston, and also organizes special sales in various communities throughout the Commonwealth.

A Sales Promoter is employed to organize these special sales. In communities where sales are to be held, she contacts church, social and civic groups and secures their interest and cooperation. From these groups a general committee and subcommittees are formed, meetings are arranged and directed, and sales organized. There are no paid workers at these sales, and very little actual expense. The sales are held in stores, club rooms, hotels, or public halls which are obtained free of charge for this purpose; and local newspapers give us excellent publicity. Following is a list of the sales held during the year, and the amount realized at each sale. The full sale price of each article sold is returned to the blind person who made that article.

Pittsfield (2 days)	$1,600.00
Springfield (3 days)	2,514.47
Fall River (2 days)	1,518.35
Newton (2 days)	2,835.65
New Bedford (2 days)	1,437.52

In the Salesroom on Newbury Street merchandise amounting to $4,892.76 was sold. Two workers are employed in this Salesroom, and this year they received and examined 21,122 articles from blind home workers. In addition to the Salesroom work they also pack and send articles to the outside sales, and assist at these sales.

Through the above two mediums the blind home workers of Massachusetts are assisted in becoming at least partially, if not wholly self-supporting.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

During the year 51 addresses were made by the Director and members of the staff before various social and civic clubs, schools, societies, public agencies, church groups and other organizations on the program of the Division and what it means to the blind people of the Commonwealth. Many conferences were held by staff workers with other public and private agencies and with representatives of agencies and organizations interested in work for the blind. One of our home teachers still conducts a weekly radio program that is enjoyed by both the blind and sighted in this and other states.

Our constant aim is to bring the services of the Division to the attention of the general public. Many people have been, and still are under the impression that the sole purpose of bringing a blind person to the attention of the Division would be to obtain financial assistance for him. It is our desire to acquaint these people with our various other services, and with the knowledge that any blind person may call upon us freely for help in practical, social and recreational matters, and for counsel and advice in the pursuit of their normal activities.

The Division works in close cooperation with other agencies. It is represented in the Greater Boston Community Council, the Massachusetts Council of Organizations for the Blind, the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, the American Public Welfare Association, the National Rehabilitation Association, the National Industries for the Blind, and other organizations carrying on service programs on both State and National levels. Representatives of the Division usually attend conferences having to do with any phase of work for the blind.

Splendid cooperation has been received from the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind, The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, The American Red Cross, Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, The Catholic Guild for the Blind, The Protestant Guild for the Blind, Boston Aid to the Blind, Inc., the Massachusetts Employment Service, Veterans Administration, Camp Allen, Inc., and many local associations for the blind and reading or sewing circles for the blind throughout the Commonwealth. These organizations have continued to render valuable assistance to the Division in promoting sales, arranging for hospital treatment, vacations, trips, loans, gifts of money, training facilities, in securing employment, and in promoting the happiness of the older groups through friendly visiting and social gatherings.

Lions Clubs throughout the state, other service clubs, doctors, hospitals, school departments, and welfare organizations have been very helpful in cooperating with this Division.

Our goal is to constantly liberalize and improve our program so as to be able to render most efficiently and effectively the best possible service to the blind people of Massachusetts.

/sgd./ _____
Arthur F. Sullivan, Director

DIVISION OF THE BLIND

Financial Report July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

Receipts

1304-404	Piano and Mattress	$ 23,824.51	
1304-401	Cambridge Industries	109,743.97	
1304-403	Woolson House Industries	14,094.26	
1304-402	Shops - Fall River, Lowell, Pittsfield and Worcester	31,540.25	
1304-406	Salesroom	13,415.13	
1304-200	Licenses	9.00	
	Refunds to Prior Years	708.75	$193,335.87

Disbursements

1304-01	General Administration	61,589.10	
1304-06	Instruction of Adult Blind	26,328.98	
1304-08	Aid to Blind	371,551.94	
1304-10	Piano and Mattress	23,944.06	
1304-11	Shop Operation	24,205.24	
1304-12	Shop Manufacturing	61,589.93	
1304-13	Woolson House Ind. Operation	10,267.35	
1304-14	Woolson House Ind. Manufacturing	34,829.82	
1304-15	Salesroom	24,088.86	
1304-16	Maintenance of Industries Oper.	25,997.74	
1304-17	Maintenance of Industries Mfg.	168,332.18	
1304-27	Sight Saving Classes for Children	18,452.58	$851,177.78

Federal

Grants Received

4113-01	Administration	16,049.18	
4113-02	Aid to Blind	307,258.25	
	Refunds to Prior Yrs.	359.75	$323,667.18

Expenditures

4113-01	Administration	16,264.72	
4113-02	Aid to Blind	295,580.00	$311,844.72

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES

Field Activities

148 Advisory visits to public libraries
66 Advisory visits to school libraries and school officials
7 Visits to hospitals and the U. S. Maritime Academy, Hyannis.
221 Total

11 Trustees' meetings attended by request.

4 Surveys (comprehensive) covering 4 public libraries.

1 Survey of local library service made as part of a school survey of the Department of Education.

3 Libraries reorganized - 2 by librarians secured by the Division and supervised by it; 1 by the Division's staff.

39 Speeches made to such organizations as: library clubs, conferences of principals and superintendents, Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association groups, Simmons College, High School guidance forums, etc.

54 Meetings attended, including general meetings and committee meetings of library groups , school groups, Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association and local units, Massachusetts United Nations, Treasure Chest, Books Across the Sea, East & West Association, etc.

1 Summer Institute, July 29-August 22, organized and administered by the Division and held at Simmons College. Attendance 33.

5 Exhibits arranged. Books and a staff member were sent to the annual conference of State Recreation Workers, University of Massachusetts, and the Art Institute for Elementary School Principals, Massachusetts School of Art; materials on the school library were assembled and displayed for the school groups of the New England School Library Association Conference; a bookmobile was exhibited at the Conference of Supervisors of Adult Civic Education, and at the Farm and Home Conference.

Office Activities

Statistical blank printed and distributed to public libraries and tabulations made from returns.

Supplementary statistical blank distributed to secure current data.

Postcard questionnaire sent to school libraries; tabulations made from returns.

88 Comparative statistical tables covering income, salaries, circulation, etc., as well as data on vacations, sick leave, etc., compiled on request.

14 Positions filled through the placement file.

1946 Supplement to the State Certificate Reading List compiled and distributed to libraries and schools.

21,932 Certificates awarded.

Leaflet on Division's services revised and printed in new, modern form for use with librarians and trustees.

2 News Letters covering the Division's activities and general library news edited and distributed.

10 Monthly Selected Book Buying Lists for small libraries compiled and distributed to public libraries and school libraries (omitted July and August).

84 Bibliographies compiled for the radio programs of the Department of Education.

22 Special bibliographies compiled for librarians, teachers, parents, on request.

2 Articles appeared in professional publications. An article on "Library Progress in Massachusetts" written by the Library Adviser appeared in the "Library Journal", and an article written by the Consultant School Libraries and Work with Children & Young People, on her work as State Consultant appeared in the American Library Association "Top of the News".

3 Radio series arranged and sponsored.

5 Individual broadcasts by staff members.

10 Speakers on libraries and library services suggested for meetings of library clubs, schools, Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association groups, and teachers' clubs.

Files of material in the field of education have been drawn on heavily by school officials throughout the state, as well as by supervisors within the Department.

Cooperation with the Department's Summer School activities involved supplying 1,005 books; 900 for Hyannis State Teachers College, 60 for North Adams State Teachers College, 45 for Fitchburg State Teachers College.

The Division's central Lending Library lent to libraries, schools, and school officials the following books and other materials:

21,016	Books
106	Books Across the Sea
18	Posters
476	Pictures
4	Recordings
21,620	Total

1,234 Books not owned by the Division were borrowed on interlibrary loan to fill the needs of requesting libraries.

The Division's three bookmobiles circulated the following books and other materials in three rural areas of the state:

129,253	Books
51	Pamphlets
5,648	Pictures
42	Posters
134,994	Total

157,848 Grand total of books and materials lent.

Even a cursory examination of the activities of the Division of Public Libraries listed above indicates that the Division's work is extremely intensive and varied, and that a great deal is being carried by a small staff of professional and clerical people. In order to carry it at all each staff member is working under pressure all the time.

In 1946, there were many changes in personnel due to the fact that the salaries paid the Division's professional staff are lower than the national standard for librarians. The Reference Librarian resigned to accept a position at the Baker Library, Harvard University; the Bookmobile Librarian in the Pittsfield region went to a similar position in Vermont because the Division's librarians receive a salary of $2040-2400 while Vermont's receive $2500-3000. The Bookmobile Librarian in Greenfield and the Chief of the Division's Lending Library accepted positions with the Veterans' Administration at increases of $600. It was very difficult to replace these professional people, and in each instance there was some delay before the positions they held were filled.

A complete reclassification of the Division's professional staff is needed. The Division of Public Libraries must meet the salary standards established by the library profession. If it does not do so, it cannot hope to build up and maintain a competent staff, and moreover, its position will have a depressing effect on library standards in the state.

Work is increasing in all areas. The number of books lent from the lending library increased 25% over 1945-46. An assistant in the lending library is badly needed, as well as a larger appropriation for books and binding. The three bookmobiles have now been in operation seven years. Business has increased steadily so that it is imperative to have a full time clerical assistant in each office. The bookmobiles have never been replaced and it has been difficult to keep them in constant operation during the past year. Their replacement must now be faced.

As a State Agency the Division has the opportunity and the obligation to spread the gospel about library needs and library services through close cooperation with state-wide organizations. It works closely with the Massachusetts Library Association at all times. The Library Adviser is Chairman of its Personal Services Committee, a member of the Planning Committee, and a member ex-officio of the Standards Committee. The General Secretary is Secretary of the Association and a member of its Public Relations Committee. The Division's offices are frequently used for meetings of various committees. The Division cooperates with civic and educational groups wishing to reach the libraries of the state, not only by providing lists of libraries, but frequently by addressing envelopes on the addressograph machine, as it has recently done for the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the New England Library Association. It has been closely connected with the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association during the last

year since the Library Adviser was made a member of the Board of Managers and is serving as Chairman of the Reading and Library Service Committee. The Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association and the Division are cooperating in bringing out a reading list for parents, and with other groups are planning to sponsor an adult reading program.

The Division has been able to sponsor several excellent radio series under the direction of the Director, Office of Radio, Department of Education.

The Massachusetts Library Aid Association, Inc., has been of tremendous assistance to the Division during the year. Its funds paid for the John Cronan story telling series, for the bibliography on "Home Building Plans" compiled by Miss Ruth Cook, Librarian, Architectural Library, Harvard University, and for $200 worth of books for the small libraries of the state. At the close of the war the Association secured library furniture through Surplus Properties. During the year it distributed, through the Division, 6 chairs, 1 catalog case, 1 borrowers' card case, 1 large desk, 1 small desk, 1 large display case, 1 small display case, 1 illuminated globe, to small libraries needing equipment.

The movement for state aid for public libraries received tremendous impetus during the year. The Board of Free Public Library Commissioners and the staff of the Division of Public Libraries have recognized the necessity for state aid for libraries for a long time. The Library Adviser spoke on state aid for libraries at an Institute on State Aid held in 1944, and many times at meetings of the Planning Committee of the Massachusetts Library Association. In the fall the Employees' Union of the Boston Public Library filed a Bill S405, for state aid for libraries. The Bill based state aid on salaries only, and would have benefited some 69% of the libraries of the state very little, if at all. Therefore, the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners stated at the Bill's hearing that they could not support S405, but that they were unqualifiedly interested in state aid for public libraries and hoped to see an over-all committee established to draw up a sound bill.

In June, an over-all committee called the Conference on State Aid to Libraries in Massachusetts was formed, made up of representatives from the Division of Public Libraries, the Massachusetts Library Association, and the Employees' Union of the Boston Public Library. Milton E. Lord, Director, Boston Public Library, is Chairman. The Division is represented by Commissioner Desmond, Department of Education, Stacy B. Southworth, Chairman, Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, and Catharine M. Yerxa, Library Adviser, Division of Public Libraries.

All in all, 1946-1947 was an interesting and profitable year. The Division has attempted to fulfill its responsibilities in the most effective manner possible. However, it looks to the time when, with increased appropriation and a larger staff, it may enlarge the scope of its activities and influence.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD

In accordance with the provisions of Section 16, Chapter 15 of the General Laws, as amended by Section 4 of Chapter 658 of the Acts of 1945, the members of the Retirement System in November 1946 reelected Mr. Harry Smalley of Fall River to serve on the Retirement Board for the term of two years from December 1, 1946. Mr. Smalley has been a member of the Board since 1914.

Chapter 492 of the Acts of 1946 amended the Retirement Law so that now all teachers can receive credit for not more than the last ten years of service rendered in the public day schools of other states, irrespective of when the service was rendered. To receive credit for such service, it is necessary to pay the deductions which would have been paid if the service had been rendered in Massachusetts, with interest to date of payment. For service prior to July 1, 1914, the deductions required are to be equal to the amount which the teacher would have paid if the teachers' retirement law in effect on July 1, 1914 had been in effect at the time the service was rendered. Payment for such outside service must be made either before January 1, 1951, or within five years after becoming a member or date of reinstatement as a member. Credit will be allowed under the new law, with no additional payment required, for any service in other states for which credit was established prior to January 1, 1946, irrespective as to whether the service was rendered before or after July 1, 1914.

From July 1, 1937 to December 31, 1945 deductions for the Retirement Fund could not be paid on salary in excess of $2600. Under the provisions of Chapter 538 of the Acts of 1946, a member whose salary was over $2600 at any time between July 1, 1937 and December 31, 1945, may, at any time while in service, pay the deductions based on the salary received in excess of $2600 with accumulated interest, and thereby receive upon retirement the retirement allowance credit for the period based on his full salary, without the $2600 limitation.

Due to the increased cost of living, the Legislature passed the following two acts increasing the pensions of certain teachers retired prior to January 1, 1946:

1 - Chapter 418 of the Acts of 1946, which increased the minimum pension to such an amount that when added to the annuity under Option (a), it would provide a retirement allowance of $600 a year. The increase under this act took effect on June 1, 1946. There were 402 teachers affected, their annual retirement allowances being increased $53,244.72.

2 - Chapter 559 of the Acts of 1946, which increased by 20% the retirement allowances of teachers who were receiving less than $1000 and who did not receive an increase under the above-mentioned. Chapter 418, no increase, however, to result in an annual retirement allowance exceeding $1000. The increase under this act took effect on September 1, 1946 and there were 1035 teachers affected, their annual retirement allowances being increased $108,958.

There were 573 members who retired during the year and this is 302 more than the number of retirements during the previous year. This large increase in the number of retirements was due to the more liberal benefits provided by the new law which took effect on January 1, 1946, so that many teachers retired who formerly did not feel they could afford to retire. The annual retirement allowances for the 573 new retired members amounted to $829,784.96 and of this amount, $210,864.44 was annuity derived from the deductions and interest to the credit of the members at retirement and the balance, $618,920.52, was pension payable from State appropriations. On December 31, 1946 there were 3,325 retired members living and their retirement allowances amounted to $3,676,794.72, of which $1,083,504.92 was annuity and $2,593,289.80 was pension payable from State appropriations.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1946 MADE TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD TEACHERS' RETIREMENT MILITARY SERVICE FUND

Income

Received from cities and towns as provided by Chapter 419, Acts of 1943	$105,771.61
Interest received on investments (less $839.56 accrued interest paid on securities purchased during year)	3,776.42
Transferred from Annuity Savings Fund as provided by Section 27(1)(c)	31,154.96
Total	$140,702.99

Disbursements

Transferred to Annuity Reserve Fund for members retired	1,203.71
Net decrease in book value of securities	30.49
Total payments	1,234.20
Income over disbursements	$139,468.79

Assets

Investments, par value $223,000.00 Amortized value	$225,124.51
Cash	52,620.19
Accrued interest on investments	315.62
Due from the Commonwealth as provided by Section 22 of Chapter 32 of the General Laws	1,471.24
Gross Assets	$279,531.56

Liabilities

Deposits and interest to credit of cities and towns for payment of assessments of members who return from military service	73,541.66
Assessments and interest of members who have returned from military service	205,989.90
Total liabilities	$279,531.56

Massachusetts Maritime Academy

July 1, 1946 - June 30, 1947

The year under review presented several problems of policy of extreme importance to the long-range program of the Academy. It is difficult to solve some of these problems inasmuch as the relationship between this Academy and the Federal Government, working through the U. S. Maritime Commission and Navy Department, necessitates that some decisions of major importance are based upon and affected by, the action and policies of these organizations.

The training vessel "Yankee States" is an example of how seriously the action of the U. S. Maritime Commission can affect a state maritime academy. During the preceding year the U. S. Maritime Commission changed its program for cruising the state academy midshipmen, and informed us that we would have to have our own ship. We were also informed that the only ships available to us were Navy AKA's. In consequence of this ultimatum the USS SERONA, (AKA-53) was turned over to the Maine Maritime Academy, for the joint use of Maine and Massachusetts. One joint cruise was made in this vessel, to West Indies, Central and South American ports, during the months of January, February and March 1947. At the end of the cruise it was decided by the officials of the two academies that the "Yankee States" was not a suitable vessel for our purpose and it was turned back to the U. S. Maritime Commission. Immediately after the decision was made to return the training vessel "Yankee States" to the U. S. Maritime Commission, the Commissioners and Superintendent began a search for another vessel better suited to our needs.

The 1946 Legislature enacted a bill giving authority to the Commissioners to grant a Bachelor degree when the curriculum was approved by the Board of Collegiate Authority. In connection with this act there were six new positions established to provide for personnel to teach the academic subjects added to the program.

Many candidates have been interviewed, and all avenues explored, in an effort to obtain men to fill these positions. Only three persons have been found for these positions; the principal reason for lack of interest of candidates being the inadequate salary in view of our twelve month program as against the usual academic year, and the additional duties required of an officer-instructor arising from the Academy being a military type school. The salary question is of greatest concern to the Commissioners because of their inability to fill positions necessary to the establishment of the degree course in full. The delay will soon react adversely for our graduates in relation to the graduates of the other State Maritime Academies and the Federal Academy that are now on their degree courses.

A new location for the Academy is desired because of the wholly inadequate waterfront facilities at Hyannis. There is no possibility of providing berthing for a sea-going training vessel at Hyannis. The Commissioners have inspected several sites on deep water, and have decided to bend all energies on Buzzards Bay.

The purchase of land adjoining to provide for the erection of some buildings and to prevent too close encroachment of other activities, together with the fact that there are facilities already existing for berthing a training vessel will make this location a most desirable one for the Academy.

In the readjustment from the accelerated program of the war period, there were two classes graduated within a few weeks, one in February and one in May. This reduced the midshipman complement to one class for a period of about two and one-half months.

A curriculum based upon three years work and of such scope and level as to be considered adequate to the granting of a Bachelor degree by the Commissioners, was presented to the Board of Collegiate Authority in March. Certain items of equipment which are necessary to implement the degree course have not yet been obtained. It is the intention of the Board to move forward on these lines as rapidly as possible in order to get the degree course fully established.

The Board of Commissioners has adopted two new policies, one, concerning the admission of veterans, is of a somewhat temporary nature, while the need exists, and provides certain relaxation of admission requirements other than those of an academic nature. The second provides for the admission of a small portion of each entering class of qualified candidates who are not residents of Massachusetts. This is in line with the policy of the other State Maritime Academies, and the U. S. Maritime Commission. The Maritime Commission pays the per capita cost for out-of-State midshipmen.

The academic work is progressing satisfactorily with the exceptions previously mentioned, and it is the earnest hope and desire of the Commissioners that most of the major problems now confronting them will be resolved within the ensuing year.

The Commissioners appreciate the cooperation of all members of the staff, who are working under somewhat difficult conditions, and express their thanks to them. We also thank the officials of the Department of Education for their advice and assistance on many occasions.

BRADFORD DURFEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Principal's Report
1946-1947

Courses of Instruction

Our day diploma courses are still grouped in the fields of Engineering, Science and Textiles. The same part-time courses in textiles were given as heretofore in the Art Department. The Chemistry Department continues to offer the special courses for student nurses from the hospitals. There were no changes made in the course designations. The faculty has spent considerable time in studying our curricula keeping in mind the fact that we are expanding our three-year diploma courses to four-year collegiate curricula leading to the B. S. degree. Obviously from now on any changes we may suggest must be acceptable to the Board of Collegiate Authority. We hope to conclude this study early next year.

This year we have conducted twenty-five courses in our evening division. We did not offer a course in Diesel Engines because of lack of equipment. The registration in the following courses was not sufficient to justify our giving them this year: viz., Dyeing, Fancy Loom Fixing, Weaving and Shop Mathématics. They are usually in demand so we shall expect to offer them next year.

Perhaps the outstanding contribution of our evening Division to industry was the instruction in loom fixing. One of the bottlenecks of the textile industry has been the scarcity of trained loomfixers. Without these highly skilled craft workers no textile plant can function effectively. At the beginning of the year Mr. Charles Mullins, Secretary-Treasurer of the Loomfixers' Union, asked our help in alleviating this situation. We were able to work out a plan by which our Industrial Extension classes were run both morning and evenings to accomodate men working on different shifts. Thus we were able to offer this much needed instruction.

It was necessary to bring in additional instructors to augment our regular staff. Here again Mr. Mullins was very helpful. He recommended to us men who were actually working in the mills as loomfixers and who also had the ability to teach. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the friendly and cooperative manner in which he and his union has worked with us on this project. We have trained 95 loomfixers during the year. Many of these have become sufficiently adept so that they have won their union card. We expect that there will be a demand for this course again next year.

We have again enjoyed a substantial increase in both our regular day and evening enrollment. It is indeed very encouraging to note the sustained interest on our industrial extension. courses. These are evening courses free to residents of Massachusetts. Our enrollment statistics are given in the following tables:

Enrollment Statistics

Table I

	Day			Industrial Extension			
	Reg.	Spec.	Total	Evening	Morning	Total	Grand Total
1945-46	65	112	177	565	30	595	772
1946-47	117*	73**	190	600	71	671	861
Aver.10 yrs. 1930-1939	82	48	130	641	123	764	894

*This figure includes 73 veterans
**This figure includes 17 student nurses from the Union Hospital and 9 student nurses from St. Anne's Hospital

Table II

Break-down of Day Students--1946-1947

Diploma Courses		1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	Totals
Textile Manufacturing	Course 1	23	7	2	32
Chemistry and Dyeing	Course 2	23	6	4	33
Engineering	Course 3	36	11	-	47
Certificate Courses					
Textile Tech. Course	1C*	5	-	-	5
Freehand Drawing and Painting	2C	-	-	-	31
Fashion and Costume Illus.	3C	-	-	-	14
Chemistry for Student Nurses		-	-	-	26
Special in Print Design		-	-	-	2

*This course is a two-year certificate course.

Table III

Break-down of Veterans Only - 1946-1947

Diploma Courses		1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	Totals
Textile Manufacturing	Course 1	14	4	1	19
Chemistry and Dyeing	Course 2	14	5	-	19
Engineering	Course 3	24	9	-	33
Certificate Courses					
Textile Technical	Course 1C	2	-	-	2
					73

Table III

Break-down of Day Students by Residence

Massachusetts		Out-of-State		Foreign*	Totals
Non-veteran	Veteran	Non-veteran	Veteran		
34	60	3	13	7	117

*Six foreign countries were represented:
China 1; Egypt 1; Greece 2; Haiti 1; Peru 1; Turkey 1. All the foreign students are taking textile courses.

Table IV

Evening School Statistics - 1946-47

The following gives the registration and residence of evening and morning school students:

Fall River	845	Portsmouth	1
Assonet	1	Raynham Centre	1
Berkley	2	Somerset	36
Bristol	1	Somerset Centre	4
Ocean Grove	8	Stoughton	1
Newport	1	Swansea	18
No. Attleborough	3	Taunton	23
No. Westport	9	Tiverton	10
Pawtucket	1	Warren	3
		Total	968

From the above registration 600 attended classes in either the evening or morning sessions. No student had his name placed on the register until he had been in attendance at least three times. A number of these students took more than one course during the year. In giving the following list of students by classes, a student taking more than one subject is counted in each class for which he is enrolled.

Algebra and Trigonometry	22
Blueprint Reading	5
Design and Cloth Analysis	23
Draper Fixing I	23
Draper Fixing II	27
Drawing and Roving Frames	6
Electircity	44
Electronics	15
Fashion and Costume Illustrating	35
Freehand Drawing	66
General Chemistry I	27
General Chemistry II	12
Jacquard Designing	1
Machine Shop	114
Mechanical Drawing	41
Picking and Carding	23
Plain Weaving	8

List of students by classes continued:

Qualitative Analysis I	6
Qualitative Analysis II	8
Quantitative Analysis	5
Shop Mathematics	4
Slide Rule	4
Steam Boilers and Engines	16
Textile Chemistry	16
Welding	49
	600

Table V

Graduation Statistics

	Day Division		Evening Division		
	Diplomas	Certificates	Diplomas	Certificates	Totals
1945-46	1	61	8	123	193
1946-47	6	34	12	191	243
Aver. 10 yrs. 1930-1939	29	9	36	309	383

Note:- The number of Day diplomas reflects the effect of the war years.

Day certificates are given for the completion of special day courses.

An evening diploma is given for satisfactory completion of four courses in a single department.

An evening certificate is given for the satisfactory completion of a 26-week course or for two 13-week courses.

Relative to our tuition rates, after considerable delay the veterans' administration accepted the adjusted basis for tuition at $10.32 per credit hour per semester. This is figured on our costs less administration expense. Thus each veteran in the school this year paid the State a tuition of $412.80 for the 40 credit hours a student can earn per year. Previously they had paid 50¢ per credit hour or $20.00 per year. Since our per pupil cost is approximately $500 including administration expense this new rate is much more equitable.

Instruction Staff

At the beginnings of the year, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, the following men were added to the Instruction Staff.

Robert Charette, one of our own graduates, as assistant instructor in Machine Shop practice and Mechanical Drawing.

Albert A. Stewart, B. S. (M.I.T.) Instructor in Physics.

Louis J. Simeone, B. S. (Northeastern) Instructor in Mathematics.

Eugene R. Williams, B. S. (Northeastern) Instructor in Chemical Engineering.

We still have two permanent positions vacant, viz.
(1) Head Textile School Instructor in charge of Chemistry and Dyeing.
(2) Textile School Instructor in textile subjects.
Dr. John B. Lyons who was to have been in charge of our chemistry and dyeing courses, resigned to accept an assistant professorship at Dartmouth College. To date his successor has not been named.

Mr. Lucien Schimpf who has been in charge of our Art work for the past 33 years also resigned effective September 1. Mr. Schimpf had reached the permissive retirement age and because of his health he felt he should resign. His resignation was accepted by the Board of Trustees with deepest regret. His position is one of the key positions in the school since in the Art and Textile Design Department all the style creations originate. Mr. Schimpf enjoyed the confidence and respect of both students and staff. It is with great regret that we bid him godspeed. It will be very difficult to fill his place.

As evening instructors in loomfixing the following were added to our Industrial Extension Staff.

Peter D. Behan	Allen Hincheliffe
Isidore Leveille	John D. Souza

Other additions to our personnel include Miss Grace Packer as a junior clerk on a temporary appointment and Mr. John Driscoll as fireman-janitor on a permanent appointment replacing Michael Kennedy retired.

We are however, still understaffed. It will be necessary to request at least seven additional instructors (appointments to be effective September 1, 1948) in order to avoid impossible teaching loads.

With the increasing pressure on the office force due to the complexity of the system of records used by both the state and veterans administration another clerk is definitely needed in our office to relieve our treasurer, Miss Morgan of part of the bookkeeping.

Repairs and Renewals

During the year we were able to carry through several vitally needed repair projects.

(1) Tar and gravel roof of the administration building was replaced with a new 20 year bonded roof of the same type. This contract was awarded by the Trustees to Wm. Archard & Son of Fall River. Necessary repairs to the gutters and flashings were made at the same time.

(2) The walls of this same building were repointed and waterproofed by the A. C. Horn Co. of New York, all windows and doors being thoroughly caulked. Thus for the first time for a good many years we have a building which does not leak.

(3) Both the interior and exterior of the dye house were repainted. This building also was completely reroofed with a 20 year bonded tar and gravel roof.

(4) Reinhardt Signs supplied us with a new sign lettered in accordance with our revised name. It became legal for us to use the name Bradford Durfee Technical Institute on August 1, 1946.

(5) The second floor locker room located adjacent to the women's facilities was converted to a women's lounge. It was furnished with cafeteria tables, chairs, and settees. Heretofore, our girls have had no room of this kind for their own use.

(6) The repainting of the halls and stairways, begun in 1945 was completed. Other painting included two classrooms--No. 11 and 27.

(7) Finally, the old and threadbare carpet in the Principal's office was replaced with asphalt tile.

I am glad to report that this long range renovation program can be continued. The General Court has appropriated sufficient funds to reroof our remaining buildings and do the necessary remedial waterproofing of their exterior surface. This program is costing us a considerable amount right now because of the fact that all of our buildings have been sadly neglected for years. When they are once more in shape a very nominal appropriation each year will serve to keep them in such a condition that we will be proud to show visitors about.

Legislative Matters

This year we had two bills before the legislature in connection with our expansion program. The first, Senate Bill No. 62, provided for the appropriation of $200,000 "to construct additions and make alterations and repairs." The Second, House Bill No. 1514, provided that "the Bradford Durfee Techincal Institute shall be maintained by the Commonwealth for the purpose

of giving instruction in the theory and practical art of engineering, science and textiles and kindred branches of industry." Also that the board of trustees "may grant the degree of bachelor of science or other appropriate degrees. . . . if and so long as the faculty, equipment and courses of instruction at such institute meet with the approval of the board of collegiate authority."

Thanks to the solid backing of our local legislators, our civic, labor (both A. F. of L. and C. I. O.) and management organizations, our alumni and the press we were successful in having both of these bills become law. It is a pleasure to express our appreciation of the support and approval given our efforts by these groups.

Both of these bills were essential for the long range plans for the Institute. The first should make it possible for us to erect a science and gymnasium building which would relieve our crowded and unsatisfactory conditions. Without going too far into details of the situation, it should be pointed out that at present we have only two laboratories for chemistry. It is therefore necessary to house in one laboratory qualitative and quantitative analysis, technical analysis, organic and physical chemistry all in a laboratory with a working capacity of approximately 20 students. I am certain that all chemists will agree that the very nature of the work requires that each of these courses should be housed in its own separate laboratory. This means then that our science building should provide four additional laboratories each with an average working capacity of 40 students.

Our instructors are called on every year to assist industry in solving their development problems, yet we have in our whole physical set-up not one room that is available to an instructor for such work. Research problems should be studied apart from the student body.

The situation in our Engineering department is equally serious. In one small poorly-lighted basement room we house our electrical, steam, diesel and industrial electronics laboratories. Here again each of these courses should have its own separate facilities. We have but one drafting room with a capacity of 35. We need another with twice that capacity.

We have no laboratories at all for hydraulics, communications and strength of materials--three very important engineering subjects. We also lack the necessary private offices for instructors and classroom space.

In brief, our present plant has a rated capacity of 220. This year with virtually only two classes in attendance we have an enrollment of 225, exclusive of the evening students. When

we have all four classes in attendance our enrollment should be 350-400. Our estimate for September, 1948, is at least 300. Obviously the situation is critical. We must have additional facilities or we shall be obliged to deny admission to may applicants.

The second bill authorizes us to grant degrees. The only proviso being that our facilities must meet the approval of the board of collegiate authority. The principal is entirely in accord with this provision. It of course means that the qualifications of future staff members must be scrutinized very carefully and selected for reasons of experience and academic background which will meet collegiate standards.

New Equipment

During the year orders have been placed against our special appropriation to the amount of $27,868.75. Included in these purchases were 6 Draper looms; 1 Crompton Knowled loom; 1 Venango rawstock and package dyeing machine; 1 Smith-Drum package dyeing machine; 1 Riggs & Lombard piece dyeing machine; 1 Belger roving tester and 1 Saco-Lowell sliver tester. Four new laboratory units were also ordered for our dye laboratory. We expect delivery of this equipment not later than the first quarter of 1948.

The balance of the appropriations will be encumbered as soon as we can get the machinery builders to accept additional orders. These commitments will cover our needs in the carding and spinning departments and also in the warp preparation department. We are waiting quotations from the Whitin Machine Co. on much of this equipment.

When this equipment is in operation we expect to have one of the finest equipped textile departments in any textile school in America.

We have already received our estimate of the cost of installation of a thoroughly modern air-conditioned textile testing laboratory. This matter will be laid before the board of trustees for their approval of contracts as soon as the required number of bids have been submitted. Our present facilities do not permit of the degree of control necessary if our work is to be comparable with that done by other testing laboratories.

Looking Ahead

This year we will give each entering student two cooperative Tests put out by the American Council on Education.

(1) Cooperative English Test; A- Mechanics of Expression form T.

(2) Cooperative General Achievement Tests (Revised series) III A Test of General Proficiency in the Field of Mathematics.

In the past we have had several unfortunate experiences with students who were found to be misplaced in courses they were taking. It is felt that the accummulation of data from such tests as these can be used as the years go by as a guide to prevent similar experiences. The fact that our students come with quite a wide variation in their preparation would seem to make this experiment worth while. Nearly all of our courses depend on a knowledge of mathematics beyond arithmetic. Thus it is very important that we know as early as possible any necessity for remedial work in this field.

Our English course here is largely grammar, choice of words, technical report writing, and public speaking. It is possible that by a proper choice of achievement tests we might determine that a student could be given advance credit for at least a part of our freshman English.

We have yet to decide what we should do about a foreign language or languages in such a school as ours. Recent surveys would seem to indicate that for students of science German is still very desirable. Possibly Spanish might be in order for those specializing in textiles. The activity in textiles in the countries to the south of us is very significant. I make no recommendation at this time. The whole question is under study by our staff.

It is quite possible that there may be in industry in this area a considerable number of men and women who completed their high school course but were unable to take the technical courses which would be so helpful in advancing to the better positions in industry. I have asked our staff to give thought to the possibility of setting up an integrated evening school curricula on the college level that would offer the opportunity for such workers to earn college credits at our Institute toward a technical degree. They might even be able to earn such a degree over a period of from six to eight years of study. Certainly a program of this type would strengthen our industrial extension work. At a later time I shall hope to present a more detailed discussion of this topic.

At this writing we have already accepted our full quota of freshman students. There are still some vacancies in our upper classes which continue to feel the effect of the war years. The registration of veterans is running about 50 percent or 13 percent less than last year. The increase in interest, however, of the recent high school graduate is most encouraging. The caliber of student applying, insofar as it can be judged by preparatory school records, is definitely above that in the past. This is as it should be now that our new entrance requirements in terms of 15 units are in force. However, neither the raising of our scholastic standards nor the increase in tuition rates has, as far as we can see, operated adversely on our enrollment.

There is still much to be done to complete our expansion program. Our library has yet to be built up to the requirements of a college technical library. In this connection we have applied to War Surplus for a selected list of 2500 volumes divided between Chemistry, English, Engineering Subjects, History, Mathematics, and Physics. Should we be successful in our application to share in this donation program, it would go a long way toward filling our needs.

We feel, however, that our plans are progressing very well, and that within the year we should be able to present for the approval of the Board of Collegiate Authority:

(1) A properly trained and adequate instruction staff;
(2) A suitable library;
(3) A properly balanced curricula;
(4) An adequate physical plant.

This last will require all the cooperation of our friends. The state has appropriated $200,000 toward the project. I have repeatedly stated from the first that it will cost including equipment approximately $400,000 to provide us the additional facilities for the regular full-time student body of 400 which figure I estimate will be reached by the fall of 1949. I feel, however, that the public interest in the Institute is so strong that our goal can be realized if a properly conducted campaign is conducted among our alumni and our friends in industry.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Lowell, Massachusetts

Part I - Annual Report
for the year ending
June 30, 1947

The Trustees of the Lowell Textile Institute make the following report covering the year ending June 30, 1947 upon those subjects as specified in the Statutes.

The Lowell Textile Institute is continuing to grow, both in size and usefulness to the textile and allied industries. To meet the challenge posed by the unprecedented demand for entrance on the part of Freshman applicants as well as an awakened interest of the textile industry for technically trained personnel, many changes have been made in curriculum and plant layout. In the case of the former, the Faculty Committee on Curriculum has made a careful study of our course content and has introduced new courses in Humanities and general education. This has been accompanied by a consolidation of our regular curriculum to minimize duplication and out-moded subject matter. New laboratories have been built and a "stagger" system has been adopted to accommodate the large student body. It is by such means that the Board of Trustees and Faculty are seeking to solve our application problem and provide the maximum opportunity for deserving students.

In the last annual report for this Institute, reference was made to the Lowell Textile Institute Building Association. This group has been instrumental in the construction of our first dormitory which is scheduled for completion in December of 1947. During the past year, the Association was granted power to borrow additional funds for the construction of the second dormitory and work has been started on this unit as well. The building schedule calls for completion in August of 1948. It is obvious that such facilities will greatly enhance our educational program providing for the first time, on-campus living quarters.

The New England textile industry is showing its support of textile education in a very concrete manner. The New England Textile Foundation has come into being and has as its program the raising of funds for the benefit of the four textile schools in New England, namely, Lowell Textile Institute, New Bedford Textile Institute, Bradford Durfee Technical Institute, and the Rhode Island School of Design. These funds are to be expended in three ways:

(a) Textile scholarships
(b) Manufacturing equipment
(c) Salary assistance

Over the past few years about $400,000 has been raised by the Foundation and it is planned to conduct yearly campaigns for $250,000 for at least the next three years. The Board of Trustees are grateful for this industrial support and are encouraged in their efforts to enlarge the scope of our educational program.

The day curriculum of the regular textile courses was continued on an educational grade which requires its students entering must be graduates of recognized high schools or other preparatory schools. Three departments offer four-year courses leading to bachelor degrees, viz., the Chemistry and Textile

Coloring Department grants the degree of Bachelor of Science in Textile Chemistry, the Engineering Department offers the degree of Bachelor of Science in Textile Engineering, and most recently, the Manufacturing Departments offeraa four year program leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in Textile Manufacturing. There are various options available for several fields of specialization, such as mechanical engineering, merchandising and sales, fabric design, etc. The Chemistry and Engineering Departments offer post-graduate courses leading to a degree of Master of Science in their respective fields.

The evening courses are organized to meet the requirements of those who are working during the daytime and are some forty in number requiring from one to three years to finish. These courses cover such subjects as Yarn Manufacturing, Designing, Weaving, Finishing, Chemistry and Dyeing, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics, English, Industrial Psychology, and a variety of Engineering subjects. This entire curriculum is going studied with the intent to award diplomas equivalent to our former three-year day school program as well as to allow degree credit in our regular day school.

The total registration as of June 30, 1946 was 292 whereas total enrollment as of June 30, 1947 was 484. Of these 295 were from Massachusetts, 29 from the remaining New England states, 105 from other states, and 55 from outside of the United States.

At the Commencement in June 1947 there were conferred 15 Master of Science degrees, 33 Bachelor of Science degrees, and 5 diplomas in manufacturing.

The registration for the Evening School for the year ending June 30, 1947 was 1181 which compares with 394 for the year ending June 30, 1946. Of the above number 718 were from Lowell, 215 from Lawrence and vicinity, 187 from other cities and towns, and 61 from New Hampshire. Upon the completion of the courses, 183 certifidates were awarded.

The teaching staff as of June 30, 1947 consisted of seven professors as Department Heads, twenty assistant professors, nineteen instructors, and one assistant instructor, totaling forty-eight full time staff members. Thirty-three of our own teaching staff taught in the Evening School, and this number was augmented by seventeen outside instructors.

The buildings of the Institute are four in number and are located to form a quadrangle. They are interconnected and supplied by heat and power from a plant connected by tunnel to the other buildings. They are all of slow burning construction faced with yellow brick on the outside and thoroughly sprinklered. All of the buildings have two floors and basement, and two have in addition a third floor.

The Board of Trustees is continuing to plan for the future of the Lowell Textile Institute. Their efforts have received the support of the industry which this Institute serves. Further, the Alumni Association has taken as its project the solicitation of funds for a new Alumni Library. At the Golden Anniversary Alumni celebration held in April of 1947, the Alumni pledged over half the cost of the new Library, and this appeal is just now taking on formal procedures. Plans are being studied for our projected Engineering and Administration buildings. All of this points toward a more active and dynamic program seeking to meet the challenge presented textile educational institutions.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE INSTITUTE
1946-47

Enrollment for the school year 1946-47 was 248; faculty 17; diploma and certificate courses given.

A professional and technical institute which has as its purpose training in the fundamentals of the textile industry--training young men and women to think for themselves about problems of the second largest industry in the United States.

The manufacture of modern fabrics requires knowledge of the various fibers, blends of fibers, types of finish, etc. Training is given in textile, chemical and mechanical engineering, physics and mathematics, knit goods manufacturing and time study. Machine and laboratory equipment is constantly being installed with the desire to keep the institute up to date. The graduates of the institute are engaged in all branches of the textile field: buyers, salesmen and saleswomen, laboratory technicians, industrial managers, business executives, promoters, etc.

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
DAY SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS

Enrollments each year since the termination of hostilities have increased, reaching a level this year of only 16.4 percent below pre-war totals. Pupils from 190 of the 351 towns and cities in Massachusetts are receiving instruction in the twenty-four training centers.

The State supervisor assisted local school administrators in five communities in the matter of conducting surveys and interpreting need for agricultural education. It is anticipated that three of these centers will establish training programs when construction costs moderate. In two other communities the State supervisor assisted the Assistant Director of the Vocational Division in the matter of the proposed establishment of General Trade and Industrial departments resulting in the establishment of such training in one of these centers.

As an outgrowth of a farm mechanics study and report, several high school departments have increased farm mechanics instruction to 25 percent of the total agricultural program time. Full time farm mechanics instructors have been approved in two centers. A new 2,100 sq. ft. brick farm mechanics shop at New Salem in operation this year allowed for a more adequate training program. At Deerfield a new brick combination classroom and farm mechanics shop costing $23,000.00 operated this year with a full-time farm mechanics instructor employed. Plans for a new farm mechanics shop at Templeton, to cost $20,000.00, have been completed. Such plans call for the operation of this shop in 1948. Architectural plans have been developed for Middleboro to afford adequate farm mechanics shop facilities. Expansion of the farm mechanics shop quarters at Dartmouth, now under way, will afford an opportunity for training, also, in General Trade and Industrial skills.

Supervised farm practice has always been the core to effectual teaching and the successful establishment of our vocational agricultural pupils in agricultural occupations. In order to assist in reducing the percentage of withdrawals from the program before completion of training, centers are now adopting the policy of requiring pre-entrance farm placement of candidates for admission who come from non-farm homes.

Placement and successful establishment has been the aim and fundamental motive of vocational agricultural education in this Commonwealth. On account of the practice of follow-up of all former pupils, instructors have assisted greatly in the matter of their successful establishment in farming. Returning veterans have been assisted in continuing their training and re-establishing themselves in farming.

Again this year the State Department of Agriculture recognized by a Certificate of Merit Award the accomplishments of a vocational agricultural graduate. This award for "Outstanding Accomplishment" went to Kenneth Foss McCully who is owner and operator of Sim Carnation Company, Incorporated, Saugus, Massachusetts.

Mr. McCully was born August 22, 1902, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In 1921 he was graduated from the Norfolk County Agricultural School, returning as a post-graduate student the following year. During 1923-1925, he attended a Theological school but was forced to give up much training because of ill health.

From 1926 to 1933 he was in charge of two plantations of about 10,000 acres of sugar cane and several thousand acres of pasture and woodland owned by the United Fruit Company in Cuba. During the harvest seasons, he had direct supervision of several thousand men. Due to local revolutions, he returned to Massachusetts in 1933 and accepted the Superintendency of Sim Carnation Company, Incorporated, of Saugus.

In 1944 he purchased the business which involved 17 acres of land with 100,000 feet under glass. He now employs thirty-five (35) persons in the propagation of 1,750,000 carnation plants, 50,000 chrysanthemum plants, 55,000 iris plants, 60,000 stock plants and 25,000 snapdragon plants. Annually, he ships 1,500,000 carnation plants throughout the United States and foreign countries. Over 1,000,000 carnations are cut and sold from his own houses each year. Since 1940 his business has more than doubled. His progress throughout the depression and World War II has been fast and financially sound as he turned a hazardous wartime business into a profitable enterprise.

As a plant breeder, he has originated many new carnation varieties. His carnations have been consistent blue-ribbon winners at Massachusetts Horticultural Shows.

Evening Schools

Fifteen centers operated evening schools this year with a total enrollment of 447. Each center organized non-assembled unit courses to train veterans who desired to establish themselves in agricultural occupations.

The following Assembled Unit Courses were also in operation in 1946-1947:

Bristol County School - Dairy Laboratory Practices, Farm Machinery Repair, Floriculture, Market Gardening, Poultry Improved Practices, and Poultry Problems.

Essex County School - Dairy Laboratory Practices (2), Home Grounds Improvement (4), Increasing Milk Production and Poultry Husbandry.

Norfolk County School - Farm Machinery Repair.

Templeton - Poultry Flock Management and Improved Practices in General Farming.

Agricultural Teacher-Training

Introduction. In June, 1947, the name of the institution responsible for the administration of Agricultural Teacher-training, Massachusetts State College, was changed to "University of Massachusetts". Without a doubt, the move greatly influenced a tremendous growth in enrollment and facilities. As of September 15, 1947, 4200 have been admitted at both the main institution and its branch at Fort Devens. It is anticipated that some reorganization of the schools and departments will result but to date none has been announced.

Hugh P. Baker, President for thirteen years, retired as of July 1, 1947. No successor has yet been announced. Dr. Ralph A. Van Meter, Dean of the School of Horticulture, is Acting President.

Pre-employment Training. During the college year of 1946-1947, much greater interest has been shown by undergraduates toward training and qualifying for teaching Vocational Agriculture. Our quota of four apprentice teachers were placed for training during the past school year. Three of these apprentice teachers were G. I. graduate students. Enrollment in the 1947 summer school courses in Education 103 and 104 was large which indicates that agricultural teaching is appealing to more individuals than in recent years. A total of ten newly qualified teachers of Vocational Agriculture were placed. One teaching vacancy still exists with no qualified candidates available.

A three-day Critic Teacher-Training Conference, serving the North Atlantic Region, was arranged at the Deerfield High School Agricultural Department on August 18, 19 and 20. The purpose of this conference was to upgrade critic teachers who train apprentices for Vocational Agricultural Teaching. All regularly employed critic teachers were present, with one exception. The U. S. Office of Education agrees that no other project is so important as one which will improve the teaching of agriculture through better preparation of our apprentice teachers.

A collegiate chapter of the F. F. A. has been organized at the University of Massachusetts, with Professor Charles F. Oliver as Chapter Adviser. This chapter has been named the "Stimson-Heald" Collegiate Chapter in honor of two of the leading pioneers in Agricultural Education in the United States. All individuals who were former F. F. A. members of who are preparing to teach Vocational Agriculture are eligible for membership.

For the past year, the Supervisor of Teacher-Training has been serving as Executive Secretary to the Massachusetts Association of Future Farmers of America. In addition, he has served as Secretary to the Massachusetts Veterans' Agricultural Advisory Committee which has held monthly meetings. Much assistance has been given toward developing the program of Institutional On-Farm Training. Exceptionally well-experienced teachers were found to meet all demands. Two training conferences were conducted for these teachers of Veteran Training and much individual assistance was provided each teacher.

Ten issues of the Staff Letter have been prepared and distributed, with a circulation of 300 copies for each issue. This news letter continues to be a valuable aid and medium for presenting and discussing common problems and needs of the teachers.

In cooperation with the University of Massachusetts, the Interscholastic Judging Contests were resumed again after a lapse of five years. Three elimination contests were held and a State Team was named in Poultry, Milk and Dairy Cattle, which competed in the Regional and National Contests with honors.

Another important event - F.F.A. Public Speaking - was also revived. District and State contests were held and the State Winner participated in the Regional Contest held at the Eastern States Exposition. This event has been regarded as a Teacher-Training function and most of the planning and arrangements for the State Finals were handled in this office.

In-service Training. The Thirty-Sixth Summer Conference devoted to Professional Improvement of Agricultural Teachers and Directors was held at the Norfolk County Agricultural School on July 21, 22 and 23. Eighty-six members were in attendance. Thirty-five members participated on the program, covering a wide range of subjects. Dr. W. A. Smith of Cornell was the guest speaker from out of state. From the enthusiasm displayed by the members, it may be regarded as one of the best conferences in recent years.

In connection with the M. V.A. Convention held at New Bedford on May 10, 1947, a special in-service Professional Improvement program was prepared and held as a sectional meeting. This consisted of a panel discussion led by a specialist from the University of Massachusetts. This year attention was given to the ever increasing problems relating to instruction of pupils and adults engaged in/or heading toward part-time farming.

The major part of the time of the Supervisor of Teacher-training was devoted to supervisory visits to the schools and departments, involving the phases of education which deal with the improvement of teaching. Visits were concentrated where they would do the most good - with new teachers and apprentice teachers. Many individual problems found during a supervisory trip were followed up by letter upon return to the office. As a result, correspondence and editorial work require much attention in order to keep the teachers well informed and correctly guided.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

BOYS AND MEN

Day Schools

The enrollment in the All-day Schools for the year 1946-47 was 9076 pupils. This represents an approximate increase of 10% over the preceding year. Included in this enrollment are 1727 veterans, 255 of these are receiving training in Worcester and 203 in Springfield in classes organized for veterans exclusively.

The total enrollment has not yet reached the full capacity of the schools. The opportunities for employment, at very attractive wages, still exists for youths who have reached the age of sixteen. These opportunities for employment to persons who are vocationally trained have made communities conscious of the need for providing vocational education to their youth with the result that many school authorities have plans for incorporating into their secondary school program State-aided vocational education. In Arlington a new Vocational High School was established with departments of Auto Mechanics, Machine and Radio and in Framingham was established a Machine department.

New departments were organized in the following schools:

Lynn Vocational High - Cabinet making

Barnstable Vocational - Carpentry and Machine Shop - established as unit trade thus eliminating General Vocational Department.

Malden Vocational - Electrical

Beverly Trade - Machine Shop

Charles W. Arnold Trade School, Haverhill - Upholstery

Pittsfield Vocational - Cabinet making

Weymouth Vocational - the Carpentry course was re-established with a full enrollment.

In the Saxton Trade School, Leominster, the course in steam-power engineering has been discontinued (June 1947).

In Vineyard Haven the carpentry department was discontinued effective June 30, 1947 due to small enrollment.

In Hudson a new General Vocational School has been established.

In Westport - General Vocational discontinued June 30, 1947.

In Webster - General Vocational discontinued August 31, 1946.

In Medford - General Vocational discontinued September 1, 1946.

The enrollment in the Boys' General Vocational Schools and Departments is 2740, a slight increase over the preceding year.

Part-time Cooperative, Part-time Trade Preparatory, and Apprenticeship Schools.

Cooperative. The Cooperative Schools continue to render an important educational service to youth and returned veterans. Increased interest in this form of training is evident by the enrollment of 1541, an increase of 57% over the preceding year.

In Beverly the cooperative course in Carpentry for veterans with an enrollment of 30 has been effective in training veterans in this all important trade. In this course the cycle of instruction is one month two weeks in industry and two weeks in school. Present rate of wages paid during the two weeks in industry is $1.15 per hour. For the two week period in school no wages are paid.

During the year four houses for members of the class were completed and five houses are now in the process of construction. In addition to the complete construction of houses, carpentry work for thirty-six Quonset huts was completed by this school. The shop work performed during the two-week period (in school) is for the purpose of supplementing the skills taught during the two-week employment on the job.

At the Arthur A. Hansen Trade School in Waltham the Watchmaking cooperative course has been discontinued and a Watchmaking Department has been established in the All-day Trade School.

Trade Preparatory. Several part-time trade preparatory courses have been conducted during the past year.

In Boston, at the Henry L. Pierce School, a course in Piano Tuning and Repairing was conducted.

At the Boston Teachers College courses were conducted in Machine Drafting, Machine Shop and Radio construction and repair.

In Lowell and Taunton short unit training in Power Stitching were established at the request of industry to prepare veterans for effective entry into the garment industry as trained power stitchers.

In Plymouth the course in Pottery Making continues in operation.

Apprenticeship. Classes in related training for apprentices were continued this year in:-

Boston	Pittsfield
Gloucester	Springfield
Newton	Waltham
Worcester	

New classes (schools) were established or re-established in the following communities:

Attleboro	Lynn
Barnstable	Malden
Beverly	Marlboro
Brockton	Medford
Chicopee	Nantucket
*Fitchburg	New Bedford
Fall River	Newburyport
Greenfield	*Northampton
Haverhill	Pittsfield
Holyoke	Taunton
Lawrence	Weymouth
Leominster	*Worcester
*Lowell	

* Re-establishment

The following programs were in operation during the year and indicate the number of apprentices served:

Attleboro

Related Machine (included Toolmakers, Hub and Die Makers)	18

Barnstable

Related Auto Mechanics	6
Related Carpentry	22
Related Electrical	29
Related Plumbing	25

Beverly

Related Auto Mechanics	18
Related Carpentry	12
Related Electrical	13
Related Plumbing	17

Boston

Boston Technical

Carpentry	81
Bricklaying	81
Machine	57

Boston Trade

Airplane Mechanics	20
Cement Finisher	21
Electrical	149
Glazing (inside and out)	21
Lathing	19
Painting & Decorating	37
Plastering	17
Plumbing	139

Brighton High

Auto Mechanics	150

South Boston High

Sheet Metal	95

Hyde Park High

Sheet Metal and Iron Work	20 (estimated)

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Program (In plant except for Sheet Metal and Iron Work

Diesel Engines	20 (estimated)
Electrical Maintenance	20 (estimated)
Welding	20 (estimated)

Rustcraft Publishers (In plant)

Camera	15
Dot Etcher and Retoucher	9
Offset Feeder	18
Platemaker (Vac. Fr.)	8
Platemaker (Comp)	9
Offset Pressman	28
Stripper	17
Opaquer	12

Boston (cont'd)

Brockton

Related Carpentry	29
Related Electrical	22
Related Machine	10
Related Plumbing	31

Chicopee

Related Carpentry	9

Fall River

Related Auto Mechanics	22
Related Carpentry	29
Related Electrical	36
Related Machine	8

Fitchburg

Related Machine	17

Framingham

Machine	2 (Trade Extension)

Gloucester

Related Auto Mechanics	13
Related Carpentry	23
Related Masonry	7
Related Painting and Decorating	8
Related Plumbing(included Steamfitters)	15

Greenfield

Related Auto Mechanics	24
Related Carpentry	21
Related Electrical	13
Related Machine	11
Related Painting & Decorating	14
Related Plumbing	16

Haverhill

Related Carpentry	No enrollment

Holyoke

Related Bricklaying	11
Related Carpentry	27
Related Electrical	11
Related Plumbing (included steamfitter)	17
Related Sheet Metal	7

Lawrence

Related Carpentry	10
Related Electrical	14
Related Painting & Decorating	20
Related Plumbing	19

Leominster

Related Machine	45

Lowell

Related Auto Mechanics	22
Related Carpentry	18
Related Electrical	31
Related Machine	11
Related Plumbing	40

Lynn

Related Auto Mechanics	16
Related Carpentry	29
Related Electrical	32
Related Plumbing	32
Related Tool & Die Making	17

Malden

Related Auto Mechanics	18
Related Cabinetmaking	8
Related Carpentry (included Mill work)	9

Marlboro

Related Carpentry	9
Related Machine	7
Related Painting & Decorating	8
Related Plumbing	7

Medford

Related Auto Mechanics	24
Related Carpentry	21
Related Electrical	17
Related Plumbing	29
Related Printing	22

Nantucket

Special Program Blueprint Reading, Math., and Drafting. (Included Auto Mechanics, Electrician, Masons, Painters & Decorators, Plumbers, Upholsterers)	18
Related Carpentry	12

New Bedford

Related Auto Mechanics	14
Related Boatbuilding	17
Related Bricklaying	22
Related Carpentry	38
Related Electrical	3
Related Painting & Decorating	11
Related Plumbing	39
Related Steamfitting	22

Newburyport

Related Auto Mechanics	16
Related Machine	6

Newton

Related Auto Mechanics	29
Related Carpentry	24
Related Plumbing	47

Northampton

Related Carpentry	24
Related Plumbing	24

Pittsfield

Related Carpentry	23
Related Machine	31

Springfield

Related Auto Mechanics	16
Related Bricklaying	22
Related Carpentry	56

Springfield (Cont'd)

Related Drafting	5
Related Electrical	21
Related Patternmaking	2
Related Plumbing	22
Related Toolmaking	20

Taunton

Related Plumbing	20 (estimate)
Related Electrical	18 (estimate)

Waltham

Related Auto Mechanics	15
Related Machine	10

Weymouth

Related Auto Mechanics	32
Related Carpentry	28
Related Plumbing	15

Worcester

Related Auto Mechanics	45
Related Bricklaying	14
Related Cabinet Making	10
Related Carpentry	41
Related Drafting	4
Related Electrical	37
Related Machine	29
Related Painting & Decorating	14
Related Pattern Making	12
Related Plumbing	22
Related Steamfitting	33
Related Tool & Die Making	20
Related Sheet Metal	16

We anticipated some difficulty in organizing the program at the start due to the lack of accurate information on apprentices from the Department of Labor and Industries. Most programs were late in starting with the result that it was not possible to complete 150 hours of related training for each apprentice.

The outlines that were developed during the previous year proved to be most helpful but in some cases revision will be necessary to make them more effective. Steps are being taken to compare our outlines with those in use throughout the country in order to take full advantage of the outstanding features of existing outlines.

Present plans call for developing a few additional outlines in order to meet the demands for related training.

Several special conferences were held during the past year with employee and employer groups to establish more closer relationships and a more effective program.

EVENING SCHOOLS

Continued expansion in membership with improved persistency of attendance have again been features of the post-war evening schools. This year veterans in large numbers have sought admission to the evening trade classes wherever, practical preference in enrollment has been given to veterans.

The following school was established;

Marlborough

The following schools were re-established; Lynn, Somerville and Westfield.

The following schools were discontinued; Fall River and Northbridge.

The following schools were established;

Barnstable - Plumbing.

Chicopee - Aircraft Engine and Electrical.

Everett - Electrical and Theory, Radio and Electrical Appliances, Paperhanging.

Holyoke - Blueprint Reading for Inspectors, Chemistry of Papermaking.

Lawrence - Sheet Metal Layout.

Leominster - Blueprint Reading for Carpenters.

Lynn - Machine Drafting.

Marlborough - Machine Shop Practice.

Medford - Electrical Code.

New Bedford - First Class Fireman.

Quincy - Blueprint Reading for Building Trades.

Somerville - Automobile Body and Fender Work, Carpentry, Electrical and Painting and Paperhanging.

Southbridge - Building Estimating, Metallurgy, Micro-Measurement and Plumbing.

Springfield - Airplane Mechanics, Elevator Construction for Electricians, Machine and Tool Design.

The following courses were re-established;

Boston - Paperhanging and Sheet Metal Drafting.

Chicopee - Welding.

Holyoke - Printing.

Lowell - Machine Shop Practice.

Lynn - Cabinetmaking and Machine Shop Practice.

Medford - Sheet Metal Drafting and Welding.

Newton - Architectural Drafting, Electrical Code and Machine Shop Practice.

Quincy - Electrical Code, Machine Shop Practice, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Drafting.

Somerville - Automobile Repair, Machine Shop Practice and Printing.

Southbridge - Electricity, Sheet Metal Drafting, Welding.

Springfield - Automobile Ignition, Blueprint Reading and Mathematics for Machinists, Plumbing Layout and Design, Stationary Fireman and Engineers.

Worcester - Printing.

Westfield - Automobile Repair, Cabinetmaking and Patternmaking, Electric Wiring, Machine Shop Practice, Machine Drafting, and Machine Mathematics.

The following courses were discontinued;

Beverly - Automobile Repair, Carpentry, Machine Shop Practice and Electricity.

Boston - Refrigeration.

Chicopee - Automobile Body and Fender Work, Radio and Refrigeration

Fitchburg - Beginning and Advanced Electricity, Machine Shop Practice.

Fall River - Cabinetmaking and Electricity.

Greenfield - Advanced Carpentry and plumbing.

Holyoke - Industrial Electronics, and Welding.

Lawrence - Welding.

Lowell - Electricity, Radio and Welding.

Medford - Sheet Metal.

New Bedford - Plumbing

Northbridge - Machine Shop Practice.

Pittsfield - Automobile Mechanics, Carpentry, Electrical Code, Machine Blueprint Reading, Machine Shop Practice, Plastics Technology, Radio, and Welding.

Salem - Electricity and Radio.

Taunton - Lead Burning, Carpentry.

Springfield - Automobile Repair, Cabinetmaking, Electronics and Patternmaking.

Waltham - Machine Drafting.

Worcester - Automobile Repair, Carpentry

Continuation Schools

The Continuation School still affords a stabilizing opportunity for those youths under 16 years of age who may and do leave school and enter employment at an early age with little preparation for the responsibilities which they assume.

Public Service Occupations

The program of public service occupations training has been extended this year as a result of requests for service from (1) the heads of two state hospital institutions, and (2) the State Fire Marshall.

Changing personnel in the maintenance staff of the state hospital institutions combined with the U.S. record of disastrous fires in buildings housing numbers of persons has caused the heads of our institutions to be concerned with the problems of fire prevention and fire fighting. This office has assisted in organizing and conducting such courses in two of the larger state hospital institutions. The fire marshal also requested assistance in the educational phases of Fire Prevention both with his own staff and with members of local fire departments assigned to fire prevention bureau service. Instructor training service has been rendered to both groups.

Professional improvement sessions for the instructional staff of the Zone schools for Fireman Training have been conducted throughout the year. These sessions are devoted to improving the instructors in

the techniques of teaching and in the organization and classification of the teaching content. Fundamental training is supplied through the zone school staff to smaller towns and villages otherwise without resources for fireman training.

In cooperation with the Massachusetts Safety Council, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Massachusetts Fire Marshal's Office, a 10-hour course in fire prevention technique was held in September for building custodians and superintendents. The course material was organized particularly for schoolhouse custodians. A tabulation of all the classes and courses held follows:

Acton

Amherst

Ashburnham

Ashland

Belchertown

Brewster

Brookline

Chatham

Cummington

Deerfield

Easthampton

Fitchburg

Granby

Holden

Mattapoisett

Montague (2 classes)

Northbridge

Paxton (2 classes)

Springfield

Waltham (2 classes)

Westfield

Whatley

Worthington

Worcester

Work in training of teachers, including pre-service and in-service, by State board, by designated institutions, by local boards of education.

A first year teacher-training course for prospective teachers in State-aided vocational schools was conducted in Boston during the winter months for tradesmen employed during the day. In addition to these evening classes, the same course was conducted for two groups at the Fitchburg State Teachers College during the month of July.

Advanced teacher-training courses were conducted at Boston and Worcester after school hours. In addition one unit of the advanced teacher-training course was given to two groups at the Fitchburg State Teachers College during the Summer Conference.

Upgrading of teachers in service was done by the following methods:

Observation of the teachers on the job by the State supervisors. Constructive criticism for improvement of techniques and methods.

Professional improvement courses were conducted under the direction of the Division of Vocational Education after school hours and on Saturdays in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, New Bedford, and Newton. A course for establishing a pattern for the organization of courses of study was conducted in Lynn during the winter months.

Graduate courses leading to the degree of Master in Education (Vocational) under the direction of the Division of Vocational Education were conducted at the State Teachers College in Fitchburg.

The Summer Conference for State-aided Vocational School Directors and instructors was conducted at the Fitchburg State Teachers College. This conference consisted of talks and demonstrations by representatives of industry who are specialists in their fields, talks and demonstrations by leaders in Vocational Education from other States, demonstration of teaching techniques and methods by instructors from the vocational schools throughout the state who were selected for their ability as teachers and class organizers. A new development in providing instruction to the teachers at the conference was the concentration of instruction in one unit from a specific trade for the teachers of that trade. Further developments along this line are contemplated.

Cooperation with groups or organizations, such as employees and employers, veterans, and U.S. Employment Service

During the past year the Division of Vocational Education has continued to render valuable service in the training of returned veterans. The response by all vocational schools in the Commonwealth to the request of the State Director of Vocational Education for assistance in inspecting proposed training programs, preparing necessary training outlines, and processing applications for approval of on-the-job training, has been most gratifying.

The services of trained personnel (35 full-time, 36 part-time supervisors) have been employed on this work during the past year. Until January 1, 1947, the cost of this service was borne entirely by the State and local communities. Since January 1, however, Federal funds have been made available through the Veterans Administration to defray the cost of this service except for some administrative costs borne by the State Department of Education.

As a result of this great service to veterans which our vocational schools were particularly well equipped to render there have been investigated, processed and approved to June 30, 1947, over 18,000 employing concerns 24,000 training programs involving over 46,000 veterans.

Throughout this very difficult program of veteran on-the-job training the Department of Education and the local vocational schools have maintained splendid working relationships with the other agencies interested and involved in this training local, State and Federal.

The contacts which these vocational schools have made with local employers and local industries will, we feel sure, be of great value to the schools and the youth after the veteran training program has been completed.

Use of Advisory Committees.

Advisory committees are required for all schools in the State. Their assistance has been and will continue to be very valuable, especially as new courses are planned and apprenticeship programs expand.

Supervision for training of veterans.

With the use of funds made available January 1, 1947, supervision will be possible for the program of on-the-job training for veterans. This supervision is important to make sure that the veteran is receiving the best training possible.

Additional significant information relating to trade and industrial education, including: legislation, attitude of unions and employer groups, effect of industrial conditions on State program, new techniques used in the placement of persons trained, and shifting of labor force.

We continue to feel that vocational education will have more demands from those wishing this type of opportunity than our facilities will afford. There has been an increased growth in Apprentice Training. Relations with organized labor continues to be excellent.

Teacher-Training

During the past year the first year Teacher-Training course outline has been revised. Subject matter has been organized into a

more logical learning sequence incorporating new material and consolidating original subject matter into a pattern that will provide more efficient use of the Teacher-Trainer's time.

Two new Teacher-Training course outlines have been written. One to be used for the specific training of Evening Trade Extension teachers. One for the specific training of Apprenticeship Related class teachers.

Pre-employment Teacher-Training. This year we have conducted first year Teacher-Training classes in Boston during the winter months for tradesmen employed during the day. In addition to these evening classes the same course was conducted for two groups at the State Teachers College in Fitchburg during the month of July. Twenty-six (26) men were placed in teaching positions from our eligible list of candidates.

We have also conducted second year advanced Teacher-Training classes in Boston and Worcester after school hours. In addition one unit of the advanced second year Teacher-Training course was given to two groups at the State Teachers College in Fitchburg during the Summer Conference.

Training Teachers In Service. Teachers in service were upgraded by the following methods.

1. Supervisors of Teacher-Training made periodic visits to state-aided vocational schools for the purpose of observing the work of the teachers on the job. Criticism was made for the improvement of their methods of instruction, teaching skills, attitude and personal traits. In schools, when requested, talks were given by the State supervisors at faculty meetings on supervision, lesson

planning, etc.

2. Professional improvement courses granting credit toward the degree Bachelor of Science in Vocational Education, were conducted under the direction of the Division of Vocational Education after school hours and on Saturdays in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, New Bedford and Newton. Two hundred and eighty-seven (287) vocational school teachers enrolled in these courses. A course for establishing a pattern for the organization of courses of study was conducted in Lynn during the winter months.

Five hundred and fifty-one (551) teachers proposed professional improvement work and four hundred and nine (409) completed the work proposed which added to their professional standing. In addition, three hundred and thirty-three (333) teachers of shop and related subjects had satisfactorily completed trade contact requirements.

The Division of Vocational Education, cooperating with the State Teachers College, Fitchburg, conducted graduate courses leading to the degree of Master in Education (Vocational).

3. Vocational Summer School at Fitchburg.

The Summer Conference for State-aided Vocational School Directors and instructors was conducted at the State Teachers College in Fitchburg with an enrollment of six hundred (600), including three hundred and fifty (350) men, one hundred and ninety-one (191) women and fifty-nine (59) Directors. This conference consisted of talks and demonstrations by representatives from industry who are specialists in their fields; talks and demonstrations by

leaders in Vocational Education from other States; demonstration of teaching techniques and methods by the instructors from vocational schools throughout the state who were selected for their ability as teachers and class organizers.

The Summer School was conducted on the group conference basis and included meetings for the following trade groups:

Academic	Draftsmen	Printers
Auto Mechanics & Aviation	Electriaians & Radio	Sheet Metal Workers
Cabinet Makers	Machinists	Welding
Carpenters	Painters & Decorators	

A new development in providing instruction for the teachers attending the conference was the concentration of instruction in one unit of a specific trade for teachers of that trade. For the electrical group the specific unit was Lighting. Recognized authorities in this field were brought to the Summer Conference and for two periods each day they covered divisions of lighting, including Store Lighting, Office Lighting, Industrial Lighting, School Lighting. From reports received from our instructors this method was enthusiastically received.

The following elective courses were conducted generally in the afternoon;

Refrigeration
Methods of Teaching Related Work for Apprentices
Principles of Welding
Radio Repair and Maintenance
Organization of Related Work
Vocational Guidance
Blackboard Drawing
Auto, Body Refinishing

Color Mixing
Cabinet Making
Conference Leadership Training
Sheet Metal Problems
Refresher Course in Teacher-Training.

General assemblies were held each day. The speakers included Commissioner of Education, John J. Desmond, Jr., Director M. Moreross Stratton, President Sanders of the State Teachers College in Fitchburg, John J. Seidel, Assistant State Superintendent for Vocational Education, State of Maryland, Arthur Wrigley, State Supervisor of Trade & Industrial Education, State of New Jersey.

The regular four-week training course for prospective teachers in State-aided vocational schools was conducted with two groups and an enrollment of forty-three. Unit 1 of the advanced Teacher-Training was given to two groups - enrollment of sixty-one (61).

This year at the Vocational Summer School an opportunity was given to take courses granting credit toward a degree Master of Science in Education (Vocational). Under the direction of the Division of Vocational Education, the following credit courses were offered;

Organization, Administration, and Supervision of Vocational Education.
Future Development of Vocational Education.

Special Teacher-Training Services

Supervisory Training. Following a marked decrease in Foreman Training due to the termination of war contracts an upswing in interest in this type of training by industries in Massachusetts has been noted during this year. Conference leadership training and Instructor Foreman Training lead the field in the type of Foreman Training requested by industries of the Division of Vocational Education. Enrollment in these classes totaled three hundred and eighty-two. (382).

Public Relations Training. At the request of the New York Central Railroad, training programs have been organized in Public Relations for their Dining Service. Personnel selected by the New York Central Railroad have been given an intensive course in Conference Leadership by the Division of Vocational Education, and these trained leaders are now conducting Public Relation classes for stewards, waiters and cooks of the dining service. Approximately one hundred and sixty (160) of these people will receive certificates from the Division of Vocational Education on the successful completion of these courses.

Training programs have also been organized for the personnel in freight receiving and shipping departments of the New York Central Railroad. Classes were conducted at Boston, Worcester, and Springfield by the Teacher-Training staff of the Division of Vocational Education.

Art In Industry and Business

In cooperation with the Field of Teacher Training of this Division, the Supervisor of Vocational Art Education conducted a degree course for teachers of the Division on "Design and Color for Vocational Teachers". Classes were held at the Massachusetts School of Art in Boston. A course in "Industrial Design" for employed designers and apprentices was cooperatively conducted with the Massachusetts School of Art in Boston. In cooperation with the Field of Household Arts, a course was conducted at the High School in Greenfield for members of the Deerfield Valley Craft Association.

At the Vocational Summer School held in Fitchburg a course on "Design for Handicrafts" was conducted in cooperation with the Homemaking program for Girls' Trade and Handicraft teachers.

The increase in Art Schools and classes planned for the instruction of service men has called for much study of teacher qualification and courses of study. Art in Industry continues to expand, and consultation services increase accordingly.

The Plymouth Pottery School has operated at capacity.

Following is a list of classes as conducted for the groups mentioned above:

Place	Group	Subject	Sessions	Enrollment
Boston	Industrial Firms	Industrial Design	27	9
Boston	Vocational Teachers	Design and Color for Vocational Teachers	50	15
Greenfield	Deerfield Valley Arts and Crafts Association	Design for Handicraft	26	10

Private Trade Schools

During the year, work was continued on the reviewing of applications for original licenses from new schools, and for annual renewals of licenses under the private trade school licensing law (Chapter 583, Acts of 1941).

On June 1, 1947, there was a total of 110 licensed schools in operation, compared with 38 on this date a year ago.

Sixty-two new schools were licensed to give instruction in:

1. Airline Hostess
2. Civil Service
3. Commercial Art
4. Dressmaking
5. Flight Training (47 schools)
6. Floral Design

7. Machine Drafting and Plastics Mold Design

8. Marine Engineering

9. Massage

10. Mechanical Dentistry

11. Navigation

12. Photography

13. Practical Electricity

14. Radio Technician

15. Refrigeration

16. Shoe Repairing

17. Sign Crafts

18. Steam Engineering

19. Tool Design

Fees received from schools for original and renewal licenses from July 1, 1946 to June 1, 1947 amounted to $4025.00.

Acting upon complaints from G. I. students transmitted through the Veterans Administration, the Supervisor of Private Trade Schools carried out investigations of five schools on a scale which involved every detail of school operation and administration.

In order to have a basis of standards for the evaluation of prospective schools, this office prepared a 15-page bulletin (P.T.S.-100), entitled "Application of Rules and Regulations Governing Private Trade Schools", covering the following items:

I. Procedure for filing application for license

1. Ownership

II. Application of rules and regulations governing issuance of license.

1. School premises

2. Facilities on premises - lighting, sanitation, heating and ventilating.

3. Floor space per student

4. Size of classes

5. Teaching load

6. Floor plans

7. Equipment, tools, and supplies

8. Courses of study

9. Methods of instruction

10. Qualifications of instructors

11. Qualifications of registrars and counselors

12. School forms

13. Attendance, grading progress reports

14. Method of collecting tuition

15. Advertising material

16. Scope of license

17. Fire drills

In the preparation of standards for classrooms, instruction, equipment and supplies in specific courses, this office has received assistance from the following professional groups:

Massachusetts Aviation Trades Association

Civil Aeronautics Authority

Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission

Massachusetts Dental Society

State Department of Public Health

University of Massachusetts - Department of Floriculture

State Civil Service Commission

U. S. Coast Guard

American Medical Association

This office has had to assume the responsibility of assisting schools in the preparation of curricula, in the organization of shops, and in the establishment of administrative systems.

TRADE, INDUSTRIAL AND HOMEMAKING EDUCATION
GIRLS AND WOMEN

Day Industrial Schools

The Directors of the several Trade Schools for Girls and the State Supervisors (women) held an all-day conference at the David Hale Fanning Trade School for Girls, Worcester, on February 7, 1947. Under discussion were problems pertaining to trade education for girls and women, including general trends as shown in the several schools, the curriculum in Girls' Trade Schools with reference to Trade High Schools; and requirements for admission to the Vocational Household Arts Department at Framingham State Teachers College.

On March 25, 1947 the local Board of Trustees voted to change the name of the David Hale Fanning Trade School for Girls, to the David Hale Fanning Trade High School for Girls. The high school diploma will be granted to those girls interested in completing the equivalent of twelfth grade academic work, but the major purpose and concern of the school will continue to be trade training, fitting girls and women for wage-earning employment, through short units of training as well as the long time program.

The various Trade Schools for Girls have continued to serve the individual needs of adult women, men and boys, and veterans, desirous of short intensive training fitting for immediate employment.

An interesting tailoring course was conducted for a group of veterans at the Boston Trade High School for Girls. These men were at first assigned to a class with the girls, but as the number of men increased a separate class was organized for them. The men were given special help according to their individual ability and interest,

some being trained as bushelmen, some in pattern drafting, others in the actual tailoring techniques of high-grade, custom-made women's wear.

Several other men have been enrolled in the Hair and Skin Department, and in the Bakery and/or Foods Trade Department of several of the Girls' Trade Schools.

There has been an encouraging upward trend in the number of girls taking employment in the trade for which trained, rather than in unrelated fields as was the case during the war years.

There has been no demand for part-time Trade Preparatory or part-time Trade Extension programs in the women's fields, as anticipated, as women were dropped from employment in war industries.

Unfortunately, the enrollment in the existing Trade Schools for Girls has not increased appreciably as was anticipated. Attractive, well-paid jobs have continued to be available. Although the enrollment has improved somewhat, the present facilities are far from being used to the fullest capacity.

As soon as the enrollment warrants and a qualified teacher can be found, it is planned to open the Tea Room daily, as a definite part of the Foods Trade Department in the Henry O. Peabody School for Girls, in Norwood.

With the development of the Girls' Trade Schools into Trade High Schools, further consideration will be given to the third and fourth years of the program, in order to justify the additional year or years of trade instruction.

Through the continued interest of a group of local dentists and the cooperation of the local school authorities and the State Department of Education, progress has been made in determining the need, and securing the necessary facilities, for a training program for Dental Assistants. It is anticipated that such a training program may be organized for high school graduates, at the Springfield Trade School, beginning early in the fall of 1947.

DAY HOUSEHOLD ARTS SCHOOLS

At the request of superintendents of schools, State Supervisors have assisted local committees, administrators, or teachers in evaluating going homemaking education programs, surveying community needs as to total homemaking education programs, planning laboratory lay-out and equipment, etc. Such service was rendered in Braintree, Huntington, Ludlow, Peabody, Southborough and Swansea, especially.

As formerly, individual General Home Economics teachers have consulted with the State Supervisors in regard to the total home economic program in their locality, to revision of courses of study, to remodeling of the homemaking quarters, etc.

The schools have continued to assist the Red Cross and other welfare agencies, as needed, by making garments and other articles.

The household arts schools have continued to cooperate with other departments in the schools and other local groups, by serving special luncheons, dinners, and teas; by putting on assembly programs; by participating in "Open House" programs, etc., thereby gaining valuable publicity.

The Massachusetts Future Homemakers of America has not grown in the number of affiliated chapters, nor made appreciable gain in membership, as anticipated.

Until the homemaking teacher situation has improved and until such time as more supervisory service is available specifically for this purpose, the program will not progress too rapidly as a truly state-wide program.

The Essex County Homemaking School organized an affiliated chapter this year, and several new chapters are anticipated in the near future. Although the membership has not increased appreciably, the organization has continued to build on a sound foundation.

Six meetings of the Massachusetts F.H.A. have been held this year, the first in connection with the annual fall meeting of the Massachusetts Home Economics Association.

At the last meeting in May 1947, the incoming state officers were installed at an impressive candle-light service. Four delegates, plus a sub-regional chairman, and three adults attended the Third North Atlantic (B & C) Sub-Regional Conference at Adelphi College, Garden City, New York on March 28 and 29, 1947.

The first Newsletter of the Massachusetts F.H.A. was issued in May 1947 through the combined efforts of the Essex County Homemaking School Chapter and the Brookline High School Chapter. As yet the Newsletter has no official name, but the members will attempt to decide upon this matter during the coming year.

During 1946-47, as of May 19, 1947, the Community School Lunch Program sponsored by the Massachusetts Departments of Education and Public Welfare, has served 1505 public schools in 250 cities and towns. In addition, an increasing number of non-profit private schools

have benefited by the program. The organization, administration, supervision and promotion of the program have continued as formerly reported. Special effort has been made by all concerned to serve more A and B. meals, also, to increase the consumption of whole unflavored milk. Wherever possible, the school administrators and teachers have been asked by School Lunch Supervisors, State Nutritionists, Extension workers, and others to include nutrition education pertaining to school lunches in their teaching at various grade levels. Posters and movies, showing comparative food values, have proved of special interest.

Because of the repeated turnover of the homemaking teacher in many localities, the supervised home-project program has naturally been affected, as well as the continuity and effectiveness of the school instruction. Many good out-of-class experiences have been undertaken by the girls, but the supervision, including home-visiting has been perhaps more casual and less well-organized than in former years.

There has continued to be much interest in the remodeling and redecorating of homemaking quarters. Many communities have taken advantage of the "Westinghouse Plan", but before having stoves installed have tried to rearrange the equipment more in keeping with the present-day philosophy of all-purpose homemaking rooms.

In several situations, the girls themselves, under the supervision of the homemaking instructor, have done much of the redecoration work.

Architects, school superintendents, teachers, etc., have continued to turn to the State Supervisors for criticism and suggestions relative to proposed plans.

The instructors and pupils in several homemaking programs have made rather thorough studies of entrance requirements and training opportunities in the several Home Economics Colleges in the state, and have analyzed local employment opportunities and careers for home economics trained girls. Many fine posters have been worked out and displayed in the corridors or library of the individual schools, and have been used as guidance material. One State Supervisor borrowed one such set of posters and displayed them at several of the meetings of the Massachusetts Home Economics Association, as an inspiration to other teachers to develop similar effective guidance material.

ADULT HOMEMAKING

Three localities, Manchester, Pembroke and Swansea have obtained the necessary town vote authorizing the establishment of vocational education programs, have met all approval factors for a state-aided program, and are ready to initiate a Practical Art program in the fall of 1947.

One hundred sixty-five Handicraft courses were conducted during 1946-1947. Ceramics was offered in Newton; Weaving was added in Newton and in Salem; Jewelry was added in Brookline, Newton and Norwood; Metal Ware was offered for the first time in Newton; Rug Hooking was added in Andover, Fall River, Lexington, Nantucket, Norwood, Weymouth and Winchendon. Braided Rugs was added in Brockton and Salem; and Decorative Ware was added in Brookline, Somerset and Taunton.

In answer to the needs of young brides and brides-to-be, Foods classes were offered and successfully completed in Brookline, Holyoke, Melrose and Springfield.

Everett, Fall River, Newton and Waltham offered additional courses in Upholstery and Slip-Cover Making as a help especially to veterans needing furniture for newly established homes. Several veterans have opened upholstery shops as a result of the training received.

Wood Refinishing was added to the program in Abington, Holyoke and Melrose.

Cambridge established a course in Slip-Cover Making and Knitting for two groups at a local Settlement House. These women wanted the instruction but would not go to the High School, nor could the High School afford storage space for the slip-cover unit.

Home Nursing which had practically disappeared from the Adult Homemaking program during the last few years, was reorganized in Lynn, and taught by an ex-Service nurse and former Practical Art teacher. Such a combination of experience on the part of the teacher, promises to be a real interest factor for Home Nursing classes in the future.

Dressmaking demands have been greater than ever, with facilities and qualified teaching personnel used to capacity.

In order to accommodate the large number of women seeking Dressmaking courses, several localities changed to a single weekly class of three hours, rather than the former two meetings weekly of two hours each.

Upholstery and Slip-Cover Making followed closely in demand after Dressmaking and Handicrafts. Every effort was made to meet the requests and classes were held throughout the State, limited by lack of storage facilities and qualified teachers.

After a lapse of five years, the Adult Homemaking program was reestablished in Brookline in response to popular demand. Although at the start it was proposed to offer only Clothing and Foods, courses in Slip-Cover Making, Metal Ware, Jewelry, Flower Arrangement and Decorated Ware were also offered.

Haverhill also re-established the Adult Homemaking program, resuming the Dressmaking courses; and organized an Upholstery course.

In order to offer the instruction in locations more convenient to the women enrolled, additional school centers were opened in Beverly, Cambridge, Chicopee, Essex County, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Newton, Northampton, Somerset, Springfield, Waltham and Winchendon.

Again the Lakeville Sanatorium requested help in offering a course in Personal Hygiene to a group of twelve convalescents confined to the hospital. An effort was made this year to have the course established in the usual way, through the local school authorities, but this was impossible. Again, through special, cooperative arrangements between the State Department of Education and the State Department of Public Health, the course was offered and successfully completed.

The State Supervisors worked closely with a leadership group interested in upgrading and promoting handicrafts. As a result of this, and in response to other requests, a special Teacher-Training course for Handicraft teachers, taught by a Master Craftsman Teacher-Trainer is to be conducted at the annual Vocational Summer School during July 1947.

The State Supervisors have assisted with the Veteran Training Program by visiting on-the-job training programs to supervise working conditions, to advise as to approvable length of training programs, etc.

Using the standard and treadle of an old sewing machine as a base, the Machine Shop boys of the Newton Trade School, constructed a satisfactory potter's wheel at a nominal cost. This wheel will be used by the Pottery Class in Newton. Other Trade Schools have volunteered to make similar Pottery wheels.

The Third Annual Handicraft one-day Conference was held at Fitchburg State Teachers College in July 1946, with approximately 175 to 200 interested craftsmen and teachers in attendance. The major theme of this conference was the marketability of handicraft products.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT TEACHER-TRAINING AND TRAINING TEACHERS IN-SERVICE

Pre-Employment Teacher-Training.

1. At State Teachers College, Framingham, the resident training course for vocational household arts teachers has continued in the main as reported for the year 1945-46. A curriculum committee at the College, with the resident supervisor as a member, has continued to study possible changes as presented at the College Curriculum Conference held in Boston in November 1946.

a. The Child Care and Training instruction, with directed observation of young children; short unit special methods courses in Millinery, and Draperies including Slip Covers; also, a two-point college credit course in Family Relationships were conducted by qualified teachers. Similar courses will be conducted in 1947-48.

b. Undergraduate apprentice teachers have continued to have eight full weeks of supervised teaching in their junior year. This supervised teaching was done for six weeks at the Essex County, New Bedford, Smith's and Worcester All-Day Independent Household Arts Schools and the Haverhill High School Household Arts Department, and for two weeks in the vocational household arts departments in small high schools at Agawam, Bourne, Randolph, Scituate and West Bridgewater. This same plan for undergraduate apprentice teaching will be continued in 1947-48.

c. The resident supervisor has continued to help all vocational household arts students to benefit as fully as possible from all college work and activities. For one or more years following graduation, she has visited them in their schools, corresponded with them, and given them much professional help. Through their summer employment, with the advice of the resident supervisor, many students have added materially to their vocational experience.

d. Trade experience was conducted as formerly for eight full days, students being assigned in Boston to the Women's City Club, the College Club, and the Trade High School for Girls.

2. Graduate apprentice teaching made possible since 1934 by George-Ellzey, George-Reed and now George-Deen Funds, has been continued in 1946-47 under supervision of the Framingham resident supervisor and heads of the local schools at New Bedford and Smith's (Worthampton) All-Day Independent Household Arts Schools.

There were no vocational household arts graduates available for this training in 1946-47 but two otherwise qualified household arts graduates were secured for a year of training.

3. Teacher-Training courses of varying lengths for teachers in household arts and continuation schools or in practical art classes for women, including handicrafts, employed subject to teacher-training or prospective candidates otherwise qualified, were conducted at the 1946 Vocational Summer School at State Teachers College, Fitchburg, from July 1 through July 19.

a. Short teacher-training units for Red Cross Arts and Skills Workers and Jewish War Veterans Diversified Occupation Workers in Greater Boston Veterans' Hospitals, were conducted.

b. Units of training in "Production of Design Motifs" were given to craft teachers and craftsmen at Boston, Greenfield, and Pittsfield by the Supervisor of Vocational Art in Industry and Business.

4. A teacher-training course of eighty hours' length was conducted in Boston by an Assistant Supervisor for 46 prospective teachers otherwise qualified to teach in adult homemaking classes.

Training Teachers In-Service

1. At the 30th Vocational Summer School for Teachers and Supervisors in State-aided Vocational Schools also General Home Economics teachers conducted at State Teachers College, Fitchburg, from July 1 - July 19, 1946 by the Massachusetts Department of Education,

Vocational Division, the following courses were offered for professional impoovement: Foods and Nutrition, Clothing, Blackboard Sketching, Use and Operation of Visual Aid Apparatus, Art Activities, Appreciation of Color and Design, Guidance Workshop, Trade Education Problems Workshop, Homemaking Problems Workshop, Coat and Jacket Construction, Family Life Workshop, Dressmaking, Decorative Needlework, Leathercraft, Decorated Ware, Bag Making, Glove Making, Nutrition Education, Organization and Administration of Adult Homemaking Classes, Design for Craft Workers, Jewelry and Millinery. The 12th School Lunch Management course, including nutrition for school lunch, quantity cookery, and demonstrations of various products and food practices was attended by 25 school lunch managers and workers. An Applied Art Workshop for Camp, Club and Community craft teachers was also offered at the Coach House Fellowship Center, Townsend Harbor, from July 8-19.

All women supervisors, the supervisor of Vocational Art Education and other supervisors of the Vocational Division, as well as supervisors from other departments of the Commonwealth assisted in this summer school program.

2. See 3 (b) above.

3. No special professional improvement classes were conducted, due to lack of funds. New Bedford Vocational Household Arts School organized a short course in "Needs of Youth" which was open to all teachers and to the community. This course was accepted for professional improvement for 1946-47.

4. Group and individual conferences have been held during the year in various parts of the State for different types of teachers as the need warranted.

DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

The Distributive Education Program in Massachusetts experienced a significant expansion in all three areas of our service. In the day cooperative programs the expansion took place in the number of pupils enrolled, while the part-time program revealed increases in pupil population, course offerings, and total number of active centers. By far the greatest gain was revealed in the evening programs where geographic placement showed extended coverage to several communities which heretofore lacked our service. This development took place largely through courses which were conducted for veterans and others who are employed in distributive outlets or who anticipate starting a business of their own. The success of the program was based upon the intense interest of the enrollees and the unusual active demand for information and knowledge in operating independently-owned small enterprises. All indications seem to point to an even greater development of this kind of training during the coming school year. Never before has this section experienced so great a demand for a training program in any specialized field of endeavor.

Considerable effort was given to the dissemination of information in various centers relating to the courses and programs offered to groups of workers in distributive occupations. Part of this effort took the form of survey work in North Adams, Quincy, Gloucester, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Holyoke and Somerville. The surveys were facilitated through the cooperative contributions of information from businessmen and school administrators within the respective communities. The prime purpose of the surveys was to clarify the understanding and to reveal the needs for Distributive Education training within certain communities.

Eight field and office conferences were conducted this past year to bring the teaching and supervisory personnel in our field of service closer to the immediate and over-all objectives of our work. Of these eight conferences, two were directors' conferences in which this section made general and specific recommendations relating to Distributive Education. Three conferences were conducted for part-time instructors and supervisors relating to program planning, new courses, course content and special organizational problems. Three part-day conferences were operated for teacher-coordinators and related subject teachers in the Day Cooperative Programs. These conferences entertained such topics as cooperative store relationships, coordinating activities, promotional activities, record procedures and curriculum planning. A Four-Day Conference Work-shop was conducted for in-service teachers at the Fitchburg State Teachers College June 30 to July 3 which concerned various problems and activities in our service. Considerable time was spent in group discussions with the Staff on the new State Plan for Vocational Education. Approximately eight State Staff meetings were devoted to the planning and construction of the new State Plan. A great many short conferences were held with teachers and supervisors to obtain a consensus on various aspects of the new State Plan.

This section participated in six Advisory Committee meetings in Brockton, North Adams, Springfield, Quincy, Gloucester and Holyoke to stimulate and acquaint these people with their duties and responsibilities. In all cases emphasis was directed on what members of the Advisory Committees can do independently and collectively to aid school administrators in promoting the

program, selecting students, providing employments, following up the graduates and securing classroom materials and equipment.

A sizeable portion of the field work was tied to investigation and inspection of training facilities and programs in business establishments to report on the ability of such establishments to train veterans under Public Law 679. Some time was also given to school officials who sought counsel and advice in establishing non-reimbursable cooperative office training programs and retail training programs within their schools. This is a special service performed at the request of the Director of the Vocational Division. It is natural to expect that those communities which were aided in developing non-reimbursable retail training programs will at some future date be prepared to meet the specific requirements in order to become eligible for Federal and State aid.

Four trade associations sought and were given aid in planning training programs for workers in their field. There is the possibility that training programs will be constituted for those people who are employed in these particular areas of distribution. These trade associations were the American Belting Association, the New England Retail Cosmetic Association, the National Confectioners Association, and the Massachusetts Jewelers Association. As a result of early planning with representatives of the National Confectioners Association, two pilot programs in "Balanced Selling" for candy salesmen were operated this year. It is believed that programs for candy salesman and distributors will be organized to serve a much larger group this coming year. Opportunities for further

development in specialized areas of distribution are becoming increasingly evident, consequently every effort will be given in preparing training aids and services for the demands as they occur.

A most valuable service was given to veterans who have started businesses of their own. A carefully prepared program consisting of ten to sixteen sessions of instruction on various elements of small business operation was operated in nine centers throughout the State.

A manual for instructors in the small business course was developed this past year. This manual was used both in the teacher training and regularly scheduled classes conducted in the respective centers. Some revision and expansion of the content of the manual will be made before next year. Thirty-three sessions were led by the State Supervisor in technical phases of this particular program.

Aside from the Conference Workshop operated at the Fitchburg State Teachers College for in-service teachers for four days, the pre-service and in-service teacher training was confined to thirty-nine part-day and all-day sessions at various centers throughout the State. This teacher-training activity was conducted on an itinerant basis whenever and wherever the need became evident. Two twenty-hour teacher-training programs were operated this past year for part-time and evening instructors. The training was confined to the many aspects of the program in "Small Business Operation" and nine instructors were prepared to carry on work in this special program. No formal work was done in the way of preparing pre-service

teachers in any of the levels of the service except for informal office conferences with teacher candidates who anticipate employment in Distributive Occupations training.

Preliminary investigations and plans have been made for the purpose of determining the specific instructional needs in the various centers. The inquiries were limited to the day cooperative programs with particular attention focused on current requirements as revealed by the local employment situation. Thus the conclusions reached in each of the studies will lead to closer affinities between the on-the-job requirements and the school activity. In brief the method utilized in the study, was to devise classifications or job groupings with an examination and analysis of the actual skills, knowledge, techniques and responsibilities demanded in the several occupational categories. Also attempts were made to define the degree or level of knowledge, skill and responsibility required for the jobs. In centers where cooperative students find their employment in smaller stores (5 to 15 employees) greater difficulty was encountered in exposing specific duties and activities. This aspect of the investigation was anticipated because of the commonly fluid and flexible organizational structure of the smaller type of store. Nevertheless, excellent progress was made in the several centers in which the work was carried on largely because of the wholehearted interest and cooperation by the local merchants and business leaders. It appears that continued efford in this direction will not only serve to interpret and revise the instructional needs of the school program but will also provide a sound basis for store management's approach to their personnel selection problems.

Real evidence has been displayed this past year relating to the additional benefits received by cooperative students finding employments in smaller retail outlets. Four centers reported that students employed in specialty and small retail stores received higher wage rates and more promotions than those students who were placed in larger stores. For some time it has been the belief of this section that the need for training was greater with the smaller stores than with the large retail organizations, and that small store owners and managers acquainted and having direct contact with the service were more conscious of the benefits emerging from the training program. Consequently, we find many smaller stores in a better position to provide outstanding employment opportunities to our students than the giant department stores. This is by no means a typical condition throughout the state, but the facts tend to emphasize the need for increased attention to the demand and challenge to serve those who need us most. Therefore, it is planned to direct careful research to guide the curriculum reorganization and devise instructional material for those cooperative students who will be employed in the smaller stores. Two teacher-coordinators and three part-time teachers have been assigned to create and develop teaching aids for this special purpose. It is also planned to construct training programs considering particular phases in small business operation which can be introduced and adapted to the instructional content of the day cooperative program whenever and wherever the treatment is warranted. In this approach, it is hoped that the offerings will receive full endorsement both in centers where training is now established as well as in those communities where enthusiasm for any undertaking in our field of training is lacking.

An aggressive attempt will be made this coming year to acquaint employers, trade orgnizations, schools and distributive workers with complete and detailed information regarding the values and benefits of programs of instruction in Distributive Education. These plans call for closer cooperation and increased effort on the part of non-school organizations representing all areas of distribution.

Certain adjustments will be made in the course content for part-time cooperative programs in two centers. These adjustments will not affect the core curriculum but will attempt, in the main, to gain a closer approximation of current store activity and procedure.

Further investigations will be carried on to determine the ways and means of organizing a day-cooperative program for boys who find employment in food merchandising. At present the high interest and demand for such training makes such a program an absolute necessity to round out and enhance the offerings in our field of training.

Teacher-training work will be conducted much the same as in the past except that more frequent teacher-training conferences will be scheduled if the demands on the State Supervisor's time from other phases of activity are lessened. The teacher-training plans for next year include:

Two twenty-hour programs for selected teaching personnel.

Three one-day conferences entertaining current problems and possible solutions with in-service teachers.

Fifty part-day conferences to be held on an itinerant basis in Distributive Education schools.

A one-week Conference Work-shop at Fitchburg State Teachers College for teacher-coordinators.

The one-week Summer Conference Workshop held at Fitchburg State Teachers College is an annual Professional Improvement requirement of our in-service teachers. Thirty clock hours are accredited to in-service and pre-service teachers attending all sessions of the conference.

Even though a wide expansion was experienced in the part-time and evening areas of our work, definite barriers were encountered in the effort to establish day cooperative schools. Impediments faced in this direction were largely concerned with the inability on the part of local school administrators to follow through with early plans and original promotional efforts expended in their communities. In many instances administrative responsibilities overlapped making the initial approaches to the organization and establishment of day cooperative programs extremely complex. Until lines of responsibility and supervision have been resolved in these communities further activities to stimulate new programs will be held in abeyance.

Program D with courses in "Job Instruction Training" and Human Relations Training" continues to meet the popular demand and full acceptance from store management. "Human Relations Training" has gained in stature with a considerable number of requests for the program to be satisfied during the coming year. Thirty-six courses in Program D were operated enrolling 368 supervisors and store executives. Seventeen courses in "Small Business Operation" were conducted during the year in nine communities with a total enrollment of 452. Seven Pre-Christmas training programs this

past year prepared 536 seasonal workers in six cities and towns for seasonal employment. All requests have been satisfied for this special training program with marked success. Two pilot programs in "Balanced Selling" for thirty candy salesmen and distributors were conducted in order to test and refine the instructional material and method. It is anticipated that an increased number of programs in this area will be offered next year. An attempt to bring new and qualified teachers to the program will be made before additional programs are established in this specialized field. One evening course in "Costume Design" for 28 salespersons of women's apparel was conducted in Springfield. Cooperative part-time programs were operated in nine centers last year enrolling 130 students, an increase of 20 per cent over last year.

It does appear that fifteen additional communities could support part-time distributive education programs in Massachusetts which will serve a greater number of the high school students who will find their initial or eventual employment in stores. To affect the establishment of these programs renewed aggressive attention must be given to promotional work and organizational problems. It is expected that resistance to proposals for new programs will be found in many towns due to the tightening of school budgets brought about by sizeable increases in teachers' salaries. Also, merchants in some centers are scrutinizing their over-head costs and may be somewhat reluctant in accepting part-time cooperative students next year. As accurate predictions cannot be projected at this time regarding employment conditions in retailing, present plans will follow through with promotional and organizational activity in selected communities in the same manner as last year. The fact that competitively cooperative students

have assumed a position of outstanding competence in employment when compared with the rank and file of workers now engaged in retailing should encourage unappraised school officials and businessmen alike of the merits of the training. Nineteen cities and towns were accommodated with distributive education programs this year, an increase of almost 75 per cent. The total enrollment in all programs was 1559, an increase of approximately 42 per cent over last year. Of this total the day cooperative program accounted for 130 students, the part-time programs 790, and evening programs 639.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING

Increased interest in the development of guidance services in schools was manifested by administrators and other school personnel during the year. The need for such services was evidenced by many returning veterans as well as by youth enrolled in our schools, who, faced with the problem of formulating plans of adjustment for the future and finding themselves unable to arrive at some plausible solution unaided, sought assistance and guidance from the school personnel. The Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling Service was primarily concerned with promoting and organizing such services in the school systems of the State.

Several conferences and conventions sponsored by organizations connected with or interested in education devoted sections of their programs to the field of guidance. At the Franklin County Teachers Convention held at Greenfield, "The Functions of the Guidance Program as a Means of Assisting Pupils to Meet the Objectives of the Curriculum" were described by this Supervisor to two separate groups of administrators and teachers of the elementary and secondary levels. "Guidance Activities as a Means of Attaining the Objectives of the Elementary School Program" was the topic presented to approximately 200 elementary school principals, supervisors, and teachers at their Summer Institute held at Leslie College at Cambridge.

Other promotional talks in which the needs and functions of guidance programs were described at meetings of other interested organizations. They were: The Marlboro Rotary Club; the Shelburne Falls, P.T.A.; the

Kiwanis Club of Shelburne Falls; the Crane P.T.A. of Pittsfield; and at the High School Career Day at Andover.

Guidance in general was accorded a prominent place on the program at meetings and conferences held by various other educational and personnel organizations. Among them were the Vocational School Directors' Conference, Hotel Lenox, Boston; the Society for the Advancement of Management, City Club, Boston; the joint meeting of the Personnel Division of William Filene's Sons and the Greater Boston Vocational Guidance Association, Boston; a conference of invited representatives of business and industry and the guidance personnel of public schools and colleges, Babson's Institute, Wellesley. Attendance at these gatherings provided opportunity to make new contacts and to discuss the work of guidance in general.

Effective guidance services cannot be rendered unless properly trained personnel is available to organize and administer guidance programs. There is still an apparent lack of such personnel to assume guidance duties in our schools. The State Plan for Vocational Guidance provides for the selection and training of counselors and cooperation with teacher preparation institutions is necessary for this endeavor. Contacts were made with representatives of these institutions and the possibilities for the inclusion of counselor training as part of the total offerings were discussed. The University of Massachusetts and the State Teachers Colleges are ideally situated to undertake this program.

Initiated by the School Department, an occupational survey was conducted by a group of 21 vocational and high school teachers at Pittsfield during the year. The objectives of the survey were;

1. To determine the present occupational opportunities and trends in this community.
2. To determine the qualifications and training needed for entrance employment into these occupations.
3. To determine the need for curriculum changes or the establishment of new offerings in the vocational and high schools.
4. To interpret and use the information thus obtained for occupational information and counseling by the guidance service.

The survey was under the supervision of the Superintendent of Schools with the Director of the Vocational School serving as general chairman and the Director of Guidance as his assistant. Over 1900 employers were contacted while the survey was in progress and excellent cooperation was given. The collection of the data has been completed and a report of the findings is in preparation. It is expected that the report will be ready for distribution in the Fall.

In conjunction with this survey, a course in "Techniques of Occupational Surveys" was given to prepare the teachers to undertake this project. The course carried two credits towards the Bachelor's degree. It was given by this Supervisor who also served as consultant to the committee while the survey was in progress.

To determine the need and desirability of establishing a Plastics Training Institute, a request was made to the Director of Vocational Education to assign personnel to conduct a survey of the Plastics Industry of Leominster. The State Supervisors of Teacher Training, Private Trade Schools, and Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling were delegated that responsibility. The proposed survey was suggested by the Chamber of Commerce and the

Plastics Manufacturers who felt that the school department could establish a training institute to prepare moldmakers, draftsmen, designers, maintenance men, and laboratory technicians currently needed by that industry.

The following procedures were employed in conducting the survey:

1. Contacts were made with the Mayor, the Superintendent of Schools, the Director of the Trade School, and members of the School Committee, to ascertain their opinions and attitudes toward the project.
2. A survey of the school facilities and the available personnel to operate such a program followdd.
3. Contacts were made with the managers and personnel directors of seven major plastics industries to determine the need for such trained persons and the possibility of permanent employment.
4. An evaluation was made of the findings by the survey group who reported that there was a definite need for training in the areas listed above, that the school facilities with some adjustments were adequate to offer the training, that present personnel with some additions were qualified, that some equipment and supplies would have to be procured, that standards of admission to this program would have to be established, and that the plastics institute should be administered by the school authorities with the assistance of an Advisory Committee.
5. The report was submitted to the Director of the Vocational Division for his consideration and subsequent action.

The Director and Supervisors met with the Leominster School Committee and the report was discussed with the members present. Questions of State approval, reimbursement, and other matters were interpreted by the Director. Favorable reactions were in evidence and plans are now under way to establish a plastics training institute in this community.

There was a marked decrease in the number of veterans requesting assistance from this service. Of those interviewed, many

were seeking information and assistance concerning their next step in their plans. Some had taken high school subjects needed to satisfy college entrance requirements and were planning to enter college; others were interested in vocational or technical training and sought information as to schools best equipped to give this training and the procedures for enrollment in those schools. A number of recently discharged veterans were interested in learning the extent of the educational provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights and the means of taking advantage of them. In all, 471 veterans were interviewed as compared to 1572 last year. It appears that as the majority of Massachusetts veterans have now made plans and are in school or training, the amount of time to be devoted to this activity will decrease appreciably during the coming year.

The Adult Education Council of Greater Boston continued during 1946 and 1947 its survey of adult education in this area. Among the fields of education under consideration was that of "Educational Opportunities for Veterans." This Supervisor was selected as chairman of the sub-committee assigned to study this phase. A thorough study was made by this committee, the findings were evaluated, and a report with specific recommendations included was prepared and submitted to the Council for its consideration and action.

Contacts were made with superintendents of schools, vocational school directors, high school principals, and school counselors to assist them in organizing guidance programs which provide functions to include all levels of the school system. The results of these

meetings were fruitful. A guidance program was organized at Shelburne Falls; Southbridge Trade School expects to get under way in the Fall; and Chicopee has been selected to develop a pilot guidance program under the provisions for vocational guidance included in the George-Barden Act during the coming school year.

Continuing our efforts to promote the establishment of organized guidance services, several visits were made to schools having comparatively little organized serivces or operating programs which provide for limited functions with inadequate personnel both as to numbers or possessing proper training and qualifications. Outlines of complete guidance services and the needed personnel were presented to the school administrators for their consideration. A keen interest was shown in the propositions offered with a promise to give the matter further study and to follow the preliminary talks with other discussions in the Fall. The service of the State supervisory staff was placed at their disposal.

Cooperating with other supervisors of the Vocational Division of the Department, objective tests were administered to applicants of the teacher-training classes to aid in the initial screening of the candidates. A total of 71 candidates were tested at Boston and Fitchburg. Tests were also administered to the members of a foreman training class at the Indian Motorcycle Company at Springfield. The purpose was to assist in determining procedures for the selection of personnel for this type of training. These activities are conducted by the Supervisor of Teacher-Training.

"The Use of Standardized Objective Tests to Measure the Effectiveness of Instruction" was the subject discussed with 19 members of the Zone School Instructors, Massachusetts Zone School for Firemen, at Brookline. The ways and means of using such tests were described. This program is under the supervision of the Supervisor of Teacher-Training of the Vocational Division assigned to Public Service Occupations.

The Board of Collegiate Authority of the Department of Education has the responsibility for approving on-the-job training programs under the G. I. Bill of Rights. This Supervisor assisted this service by investigating organizations who sought approval for on-the-job training programs related to the field of guidance or personnel work.

Assisting the Director of Secondary and Elementary Schools of the Department, an analysis was made of the objective tests which had been administered to the pupils of grades 3 to 8 of the Choate School, Essex. The procedure employed was to compare the results obtained from the intelligence tests with those of the reading and vocabulary tests to measure the pregress made in reading by each class, and to suggest methods of identifying weaknesses and to institute procedures that will lead to pupil adjustments in this subject.

Other activities were devoted to serving on various committees, attending meeting and conferences, - such as those sponsored by the U.S.Office of Education at Boston to study the provisions of the George-Barden Act and the Regional Conference of State Supervisors of Occupational Information and Guidance held at New York - and rendering service and assistance to individuals who called at the office in quest of such assistance.

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

LEGISLATION

The Massachusetts Legislature in the 1947 session amended Chapter 15 of the General Laws by the adoption of Chapter 652, Acts of 1947, "An Act Establishing A Board of Education Which Shall Have Supervision and Control of the Department of Education." This act was approved June 28, 1947, to be effective September 26, 1947.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURE

The function of the Massachusetts Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is to provide service to handicapped young people and adults when they are in need of special preparation for employment. To distinguish it from the work done for the veterans, it is now sometimes called "Civilian Rehabilitation" and, because it was originally set up primarily to give re-training to men and women who had been injured in the course of their employment, its full title still remains "Vocational Rehabilitation for Persons Disabled in Industry or Otherwise".

Although a Massachusetts agency within the Department of Education, the division derives its funds to provide needed services to clients equally from the State budget provided annually by the Massachusetts Legislature and from Federal appropriations administered through the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Federal Security Agency. Since 1943 the Barden-LaFollette Amendment, known as Public Law 113, has permitted the costs of administering the program to be paid in full from Federal appropriations.

It is difficult in a brief outline to give a satisfactory picture

of the many phases of civilian rehabilitation. The diversity of problems presented by applicants for service necessitates a case-work approach, and each program of advisement, physical restoration, training, or placement is developed on an individual basis toward the goal of satisfactory employment. The rehabilitation process begins immediately after referral when the person referred or applying for service is interviewed and gives a full story of his or her background in terms of education, industrial experience, and the history and present status of the vocational disability as the client understands it. This survey-interview provides the rehabilitation counselor with an opportunity to see problems from the applicant's own point of view and to tell him about the services of the division and the purpose of vocational rehabilitation, so that he himself will understand the reason for some of the steps that follow the initial planning and be ready to cooperate asthe plan moves forward. Each applicant is then required to undergo a general medical examination by the doctor or clinic of his own choice; the cost being met, if necessary, by rehabilitation funds. It is clear that in the case of direct referrals from hospitals some medical information concerning the client may already have been sent to the division. In every instance it must cover the requirements of the division's own form which provides for a general medical examination, a checking of vision and hearing, blood pressure reading, and certain laboratory tests. The doctor is asked to check a list of physical activities in regard to any recommended limitations for his patient. He also is asked to give a full diagnosis of disabilities and to make recommendations for further medical and surgical care as he has observed needs during

the examination. A further medical examination in regard to the vocational handicap itself is often secured, especially when further medical care seems indicated for the alleviation or removal of the disability or in cases where special precautions are needed to protect the client's health. These examinations are then reviewed by a medical consultant and the case considered in terms of eligibility and feasibility. Plans for carrying out the recommendations of the physician are often made at this time and may develop into a program that is primarily one of physical restoration with eventual placement in employment always remaining the objective. This rather lengthy description of the required diagnostic medical information has been given here because, during the 1946-47 period covered by this report, the staff of the division have made careful efforts to secure the medical data that pertains to the physical condition of their clients and to appreciate the needs that these medical findings indicate. As later paragraphs in the report will show, medical, surgical, psychiatric, and hospital care to remove or reduce disabilities may be purchased with rehabilitation funds if clients themselves are unable to pay for such services; and prosthetic devices, such as artificial limbs, trusses, braces, and hearing aids, are bought for clients if they are needed to increase work capacity, and if other financial resources are not available for their purchase. The rehabilitation staff have learned through experience much about artificial appliances and can be of essential service even though a client is himself meeting the full cost of an appliance. The traditional service of vocational rehabilitation is that of providing vocational training to equip a handicapped man or woman to learn a job that is compatible with his

of her physical limitations and by this means to make competition with unhandicapped workers a possible and wholesome experience. Unlike the policies governing the provision of physical restoration services, there is no inquiry into whether the client can himself afford to pay for a training course, and the division provies training whenever it is clear that such training will be of positive service in a rehabilitation plan regarding employment. Once the handicapped person is satisfactorily prepared, placement becomes a matter of obtaining a suitable job with an employer who is willing to cooperate with the division and allow the handicapped person to prove his ability to do the work for which he has been trained. It is often necessary for the rehabilitation supervisor to talk over the special situations with an employer so that he understands the reason for the man's need for a period of adjustment when he first begins the job. Thus it will be seen that an employer can be given helpful instructions in dealing with the deaf and hard of hearing in terms of lip reading or in making minor adjustments in regard to the orthopedically handicapped. When, after receiving services of training or physical restoration through the division, a man or woman establishes an earning capacity by remaining satisfactorily employed for a period of over thirty days, he or she is said to be rehabilitated.

In order to serve all parts of the State adequately, the division now has offices in six key cities as well as in the State Education Building in Boston. During the period covered by this report, a new district office was set up in Lowell in December 1946, thus insuring closer contact with many towns in Middlesex and cases throughout Essex County.

PHYSICAL RESTORATION SERVICES

Physical restoration services, when indicated by medical

examination, are provided by the division to clients with static disabilities which are relatively stable or slowly progressive and whose financial need has been determined. Every applicant for rehabilitation receives medical diagnosis and vocational planning. As a result of the initial investigation which includes a medical examination, it is determined whether the applicant requires any physical restoration service as part of the rehabilitation plan. The medical consultant must decide that the client has a disability which may be removed or alleviated within a reasonable length of time so that he may be made ready for vocational training and the employment objective.

The services are purchased by the division and are rendered to the clients in hospitals or other agencies in the community by local physicians and surgeons who agree to participate in the program and care for the client under the division's approved Plan and Fee Schedule. Standards and methods of procedure have been set up with the approval of the professional advisory committee on which are represented all professional associations having to do with the provision of medical care. The choice and preference of the client and his family physician in regard to selection of specialists and hospitals are considered carefully and the physician-patient relationship and continuity of medical care respected within the standards of the division's Plan.

Due to the large number of medical examinations and increased caseload, it was found necessary to decentralize and to establish medical consultation services in the district offices. These medical consultants are available for consultation with the vocational counselors in the district offices and, by this means, the work has been accelerated

and a better understanding of disabilities achieved.

Orthopedic conditions have predominated in physical restoration services which appears to be the trend throughout the country. Many other types of medical care have been provided, however, including heriotomies, operations for varicose veins, fenestration operations, nerve, chest, and plastic surgery. In certain cases, psychiatric treatment, dental treatment, and speech therapy also have been furnished.

The provision of prosthetic appliances constitutes a large section of physical restoration services and the need for instruction in the use of artificial arms and legs has been apparent. As a result of a conference with officials of the Massachusetts General Hospital arrangements were made to send cases for whom artificial arms and legs were furnished by the division for instruction in their use at the Department of Physical Medicine of that hospital. This service was begun on January 1, 1947 and fifteen people have been sent for service since that time.

Definite procedures with the Arthritis Program of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health have been established for referral of patients for vocational rehabilitation services after their medical care has been completed under that program. As a result, cooperative arrangements have been made whereby the medical social worker at the Massachusetts General Hospital where the arthritis program is administered, contacts the Division when a person is ready for vocational planning and a vocational counselor interviews the prospective client at the clinic.

Conferences have been held with hospitals and other medical agencies throughout the State concerning the working out of procedures for physical restoration services.

A study by a student made in the division on tuberculosis cases of the five years, 1940-45, was used as the material for a thesis in partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Science in the Simmons College School of Social Work. The title was "The Rehabilitation of the Arrested Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patient in the State of Massachusetts". The division stands ready to cooperate with the schools for social work in the training of their students.

COOPERATION

The Massachusetts Division of Vocational Rehabilitation offers its services to all who are eligible and feasible, and many individuals therefore apply for services for themselves or for friends and relatives. A far larger number, however, are referred by the Department of Industrial Accidents, schools, hospitals, clinics, tuberculosis and other health associations, public welfare and health departments, public and private employment offices, social agencies working with the problems of families and children, and many other groups in the community.

In accordance with the law by which the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was first set up, the closest coperation the division maintains is that with the Department of Industrial Accidents. A man or woman who incurs in the course of employment an injury sufficiently serious to suggest to the Department of Industrial Accidents the need for a new occupation before he or she can re-establish an earning capacity is referred to the division for guidance, planning, and re-training.

Certain other public agencies have close cooperation with the division. By agreement, the Crippled Children's Services refer young people of employable age who appear to need training or other services that can be rendered by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

furnishing to the division at the time of referral pertinent medical recommendations and information. Also by agreement, the State Employment Office, finding a handicapped applicant for employment in need of specializied rehabilitation service, such as the renewal of a worn artificial appliance or a brush-up course in one of the trades, refers the applicant to the division and cooperates in later placement services after the division has served the applicant. The division in its turn consults the State Employment Service when a trainee is ready for employment. A cooperative agreement between the division and the Department of Public Welfare permits the division to request that the Department of Public Welfare determine the financial needs of every applicant for maintenance during training.

The division may be considered as a community resource for helping other social agencies, both public and private, when they meet problems in which physical and mental disabilities are important factors in economic security or personal happiness. These agencies in turn provide many important employment services to rehabilitation trainees. A family society may ask that a hearing aid be provided for the father of a family when his job is threatened by increased loss of hearing or it may suggest, because an employment handicap is present, that the principal wage-earner in a family known to the agency be given special training to secure an occupational license if this will mean greater security and a higher rate of pay, and the society may then during training give support until the client has completed his course. A hospital that intends to follow a young woman patient medically may turn to the division in order that training for the sedentary job recommended by a doctor at the hospital be given her so that she may look forward to future earnings even many months ahead. Physical

restoration services have automatically drawn medical social workers into closer working relations with the division. Without the loyal help and cooperation of the many interested agencies the division could not carry on its work for the handicapped.

MAINTENANCE

In 1946-47 with the steady rise of living costs, full use has been made of the division's maintenance funds. These funds are provided to the division by law so that maintenance can be furnished rehabilitation trainees when circumstances indicate this special need.

During the year ending June 30, 1947, sixteen applications for maintenance were filed with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Fifteen applications were approved by the Department of Public Welfare, and one application was disapproved.

STATISTICS

Mention was made in the division's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 of certain changes in the content and arrangement of the statistical tables from those shown in earlier annual reports. The three statistical tables shown in last year's report for the first time have been continued in this report. Table III - Report of Services -- has been expanded this year to show services provided by the division or secured without cost.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, 417 persons were placed in training by the division making a total of 5,522 training programs from August 1921 to date.

Each year a study has been made of persons placed in employment and rehabilitated during that year for the purpose of comparing their earning power before and after their cases were referred to the

Rehabilitation Division. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, 316 persons were classified as rehabilitated by the division making a total number of 5,295 persons rehabilitated from August 1921 to June 30, 1947.

For the group rehabilitated during the above period, the average weekly wage at the date of reference was $7.53 as against $31.95 after rehabilitation, showing an increase of $24.42 per week, per capita, or the sum of $401,269.44 for the entire number. The total annual earnings for the group amount to $525,002.40.

The 89 occupations for which training was provided for 417 trainees during the period July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, include the following:

Accountant
Aircraft Mechanic
Animal Husbandryman
Architect
Artist, Commercial
Attendant Nurse
Automobile Ignition Man
Automobile Mechanic
Automobile Painter
Automobile Spray Painter
Barber
Bench Worker
Book binder
Bookkeeper
Bookkeeper, Machine
Buffer
Cabinet Maker
Carpenter
Chemist, Research
Chemist, Textile
Clerk
Clerk, Credit Interviewer
Clerk, File
Clerk, Office
Clerk, Stock
Clerk-Typist
Clock Repairman
Clock and Watch Repairman
Comptometer Operator
Cook
Dental Hygienist
Draftsman, Mechanical
Dressmaker
Engineer, Chemical
Engineer, Mechanical
Engineer, Stationary
Fireman, Stationary
Floral Designer
Furniture Polisher
Gardener
Hairdresser
Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilating Installer
Jeweler and Craftsman
Jewelry Repairman
Journalist
Key Punch Operator
Librarian
Linotype Operator
Lip Reader
Locksmith
Machinist
Mink Rancher
Painter
Pattern Maker
Pharmacist
Photo Colorer and Retoucher
Photographer, Commercial
Piano Tuner
Poultryman
Presser and Spotter
Printer

Dietician's Helper
Radio Repairman
Salesman
Salesman, Advertising
Salesman, Printing
Secretary, Executive
Secretary, Office
Sheet metal Worker
Shoe Cutter
Shoe Repairman
Show Card Writer
Sign Painter and Letterer
Stitcher, Hand and Machine
Radio Announcer
Stitcher, Power Machine
Switchboard Operator
Teachers, Arts and Crafts
Teacher, Home Economics
Teacher, Kindergarten
Technician, Dental
Technician, X-Ray
Tool Crib Attendant
Upholsterer
Watch Assembly and Repairman
Watch Repairman
Woodworker, Machine

ILLUSTRATIVE CASES

The cases cited below were known to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation during the period 1946-1947. They belong to the number successfully rehabilitated during the period covered by this report.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING

A discouraged young man, 24, came to the office at the suggestion of an insurance company. Nearly a year before he had been injured when he was working as a paper cutter and had lost the greater part of his right hand, retaining only the thumb and part of the index finger. The supervisor who talked with him found that he was still able to grasp firmly a pen or pencil and, in commenting on this, discovered that the young man had always had an unusual interest in drawing, particularly as it related to drafting, and for nearly three years as a hobby had attended evening classes in drafting at a technical school. A full-time individualized training program was thereafter worked out by the division with one of the larger vocational schools of the State, and the young man took up drafting and layout in earnest. The insurance company, pleased to have him fix on an objective, continued its payment of compensation. After a year's training, the young man was placed with an advertising company where the employer

recognized his ability. He himself, however, felt rather insecure about how well he could handle some special lettering jobs that were to be given him later, and the division felt that he would profit from practice at a small private evening school where he could discuss his work-problems. Tuition at such a school was paid by the division for about three months. The young man is now earning $32.00 a week as a layout man.

COMBINATION TRAINING

Deaf from birth, a boy, 16, returned to his home from a boarding school for the deaf. Though a good lipreader, he had little speech. His family's efforts to get him into a local vocational school without success brought them to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. A careful selection of trade schools was then made so that the boy's special interest in cabinet making could be developed. Arrangements for his entrance into this trade school as a rehabilitation trainee were made by the division with an understanding headmaster. Through the drafting done in connection with the cabinet making the boy's special talents for drawing were discovered. As he made a successful school adjustment, his vocabulary and speech improved. He attended this trade school for three years, working during the summer months in woodworking and cabinet making shops and graduating with special commendation on his drafting ability. The school placed him at a cabinet making shop and the division arranged for him to have an evening course in architectural drafting at a large technical school. Special help from the rehabilitation counselor was given the teacher in dealing with the student at this school, and the division paid the cost of the tuition. Encouraged by the excellent report from this advanced course, the rehabilitation counselor next interested an architect in taking the deaf man on for full-time employment

training. A daily tuition was paid by the division for four months and after that testing period, the young man continued in employment training status for the remainder of the year, receiving salary from the company. He is now employed full time necessarily still under supervision but now allowed to sign his name to work done for the customers. His present nominal wage of $25.00 will increase as his skill proves him more valuable to his employer.

SPECIAL TRAINING AGENCY

Referred by the doctor who had cared for her when she had rheumatic fever at the age of nine, a girl, 18 years old, came to the division with her non-English speaking mother. She had been allowed to leave school on her sixteenth birthday and had at once begun a factory job that proved too exhausting for her to continue it. A series of jobs had all ended on the same note, and the doctor referred her in the hope that she might be trained for a sedentary job which she could safely hold. She seemed to have little positive interest or choice as to occupation, and it seemed best to the rehabilitation adviser who talked with her to arrange a vocational test. This showed the girl's manipulative skills to be definitely superior. Five months of training, paid for by the division, at a sheltered shop resulted in her becoming skilled in power machine stitching, a small wage being paid during the training program. At the end of that period, she was placed in the sewing room of a retail store where she earns $24.00 weekly under excellent working conditions.

EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

A 25-year old man employed in a foundry was badly burned at work.

Most serious were the injuries to his legs and feet. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation learned of this case when, in accordance with the policy set up by the two offices, the Department of Industrial Accidents sent his name to the division, sixty days after the accident stating that he had been unable to return to employment. A representative of the division called on the man and later talked with his employer who expressed a willingness to make any adjustments that would facilitate the man's return to work, but it required nearly two years of physical care and a series of skin grafts before he could return to the plant. He was assigned to work as a production clerk and was obliged to be on his feet very little. Unfortunately, the plant had to suspend business a year or so later due to post-war reorganization, and the young man, unable to take any job that required continuous standing, was left without work. He remembered his brief earlier contact with the division and returned to ask their help. A high school graduate, he hoped that it would be possible for him to train for a specific job where he would not be at any disadvantage on account of his handicap. With the help of the United States Employment Office, the rehabilitation counselor found a training opportunity for him at a local print shop and arranged to pay tuition to the company while the young man learned to operate a linotype machine. He remained in training for a period of twenty months and by that time was sufficiently skilled to be retained by the training agency as a full-time linotype operator at a weekly wage of $30.00.

PHYSICAL RESTORATION SERVICES

A married man, 42, with six children was referred to the division by the United States Employees Compensation Commission. During the war

he had been employed on government work and claimed he had acquired a double hernia in the line of duty at the plant. Evidence, however, could not substantiate this claim, and at the time of his referral he was working as a taxi-cab driver under the handicap of considerable pain which frequently obliged him to stay away from work with consequent loss of income for the support of his family. On account of his many financial responsibilities, he was unable to afford the operation and hospitalization which would correct the hernia. The division agreed to carry the cost of these needed services. Making an uneventful recovery, he was able to return to employment three months after the operation and now earns an average of $50.00 a week.

When a young woman, 29 years old, employed as a clerk-cashier, first talked over her difficulties with a rehabilitation counselor, she did so because her doctor had told her she should not continue to come to him for further electrical treatments since they could both see they were not improving her condition. She felt frightened and helpless and was increasingly unable to walk. Although she was able to do her work at the office, she was growing dependent upon taxi-cabs since she could no longer step on to street cars and busses. She was not able to climb stairs unless there were heavy bannisters, and she could not rise from a chair without special help. It was evident that it might soon be difficult for her to retain her job. A check with the large hospital where she had been treated in the out-patient department some years before showed the diagnosis to be bilateral femoral nerve palsy and revealed that a note on the record stated that, if there were no improvement within the next few months of the time of her visit, surgery would probably be advisable. As the young woman had not realized the importance of her return to the hospital, she had not been there for many months. The rehabilitation

worker by personal persuasion succeeded in getting her to return to the hospital for further examination, though the young woman was reluctant to do so. At the hospital doctors advised that a transplant of muscles in the thigh should be done as soon as she could get leave of absence from her job. Entirely dependent upon her earnings and under constant expense for special transportation, the young woman had been able to acquire a little or no savings and economically was therefore in need of financial help for the proposed operation. The division therefore assumed the cost of surgery and hospitalization and later, as she grew well enough to leave the hospital, convalescent care in a nursing home. The division furnished transportation to and from the hospital during a period of several weeks so that she could have the physical therapy recommended by the doctors and this also was paid for by the division. The surgical operation and subsequent treatment accomplished everything the doctor hoped it would. She returned to her job with the security that she had not felt previously. She is now able to move about so that only the practiced eye can see difficulties in gait, and she is able to use public conveyances without anxiety. Physical restoration services thus rehabilitated this young woman by enabling her to continue in a job at which she receives $32.00 a week.

Handicapped by a hare-lip and a speech defect caused by a cleft-palate, a young woman, 25, worked in a small shop at meager wages, conscious that, though she liked the work, she could not ask for better pay or full-time employment because her handicap prevented her dealing with customers satisfactorily. She was referred by a public school teacher to whom she had gone for counsel. Arrangements were made by the rehabilitation worker for her to be examined medically, and the findings showed that corrective operations would give her

better appearance and probably better speech. The cost of surgery and hospitalization was carried by the division after it was shown that neither she nor her family would be able to finance the recommended care. The operations were successful, the young woman's profile especially being improved, and her thickened speech became wholly intelligible. A period of emotional adjustment turned out to be an important factor in this case. The young woman wished to return to her former job but for some time could not bring herself to talk to her employer about being employed in better status with the company because of her greater capabilities since the operations. The rehabilitation worker felt that it was vital for her to achieve this adjustment herself and urged the necessity upon her. At last she felt able to make the move, and the employer gladly re-employed her for longer hours, giving her more responsibility with a consequent raise in salary. She now earns $30.00 a week in a job of selling which she likes and which she now handles very well due to the physical restoration services and the vocational adjustments furnished her through the division.

MAINTENANCE

Graduate of a high school, a young man, 22 years old, was handicapped by a pronounced scoliosis for which a spinal fusion had been done in two stages. He was referred by a social worker who felt that the work he was doing as a shipper was a hazard to his future health. The rehabilitation supervisor was able to interest several members of the community in the young man, and their interest led to a tentative promise that he would secure work on a local weekly newspaper if he were trained as an all-round printer, a field of which

he had an elementary knowledge. A full-time program was worked out without cost in a special school for the handicapped, while the division carried the full cost of his living during the period he was in training without wages. He remained in training for twelve months and at the end of that period the hoped-for job materialized at a wage of $35.00 a week.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF CASE LOAD
Fiscal Year July 1, 1946 -- June 30, 1947

1.	Cases receiving services		1,641
	a. Closed -- rehabilitated -- placement in employment following services	316	
	b. Closed -- rehabilitation services -- interview, counseling, guidance	227	
	c. Closed -- serviced -- not employed because of personal factors, illness, aggravated disability, death	21	
	d. Closed -- transferred to other agency	10	
	e. Live-case roll (in process of rehabilitation on June 30, 1947)		1,067
2.	Cases referred and closed after investigation (Services declined; services not needed; individual not eligible; individual not sufficiently cooperative to make rehabilitation possible; individual needing services other than vocational rehabilitation, referred to other agencies; migratory shifting by individual)		572
3.	Cases referred - Status not determined		1,210
	Total		3,423

TABLE II.

SOURCES OF NEW CASES
Fiscal Year July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

A.	Educational:	
	1. Business College	18
	2. Private School	123
	3. Public School	72
	4. School for Handicapped	18
B.	Health:	
	1. Crippled Children's Agency	43
	2. State Mental Hospital	10
	3. Tuberculosis Sanatorium or Association	83
	4. Marine Hospital or Relief Station (U. S. Public Health Service)	20
	5. Other Hospital or Clinic	187
	6. Other Health Agency (Public or Private)	66
	7. Physician (not elsewhere classifiable)	21
C.	Insurance:	
	1. Insurance Company	10
	2. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	-
	3. State Workmen's Compensation Agency	341
	4. U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission	100
D.	Welfare:	
	1. American Red Cross	5
	2. Public Welfare Agency (state and local government)	71
	3. Private Welfare Agency	38
E.	Other Government Agencies:	
	1. Selective Service System (including Local Boards)	5
	2. State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency	23
	3. U. S. Employment Service	84
	4. Veterans Administration	17
	5. Maritime Commission (formerly War Shipping Administration)	1
	6. Public Official (Local, State, and Federal — not elsewhere classifiable)	19
	7. U.S. Civil Service Commission	1
	8. Other Government Agency (not elsewhere classifiable)	12
F.	Miscellaneous:	
	1. Artificial Appliance Company	15
	2. Employer	13
	3. Labor Union	4
	4. News Item, Publicity, Radio	85
	5. Other Individual	73
	6. Self-referred (not elsewhere classifiable)	97
	7. Other	-
	Total	1,675

TABLE III.

REPORT OF SERVICES

Fiscal Year July 1, 1946 — June 30, 1947.

TYPE OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF SERVICES: Provided by Rehabilitation Agency	NUMBER OF SERVICES: Purchased by Rehabilitation Agency	NUMBER OF SERVICES: Secured Without Cost	NUMBER PERSONS in Each Type Service
Diagnosis-counseling:				
Investigation	1324	-	-	1318
Referral to other agency	89	-	-	85
Guidance and planning	999	-	-	991
Compensation adjustment	-	-	-	-
Psychological test(s)	2	17	58	76
Medical examination		530	763	1104
Psychiatric examination		5	17	21
Medical services:				
Medical treatment		39	28	64
Psychiatric treatment		3	7	10
Surgical treatment		34	8	37
Dental treatment		4	3	7
Other treatment		2	-	2
Hospitalization		39	10	48
Convalescent home care		5	3	8
Physiotherapy		6	5	11
Occupational therapy		1	-	1
Work therapy		-	-	-
Home nursing care		-	1	1
Other		-	1	1

REPORT OF SERVICES (continued)

TYPE OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF SERVICES: Provided by Rehabilitation Agency	Purchased by Rehabilitation Agency	Secured Without Cost	NUMBER PERSONS in Each Type Service
Appliances:				
Dental	4	....	-	4
Artificial limb(s)	34	....	2	36
Brace(s)	5	....	-	5
Hearing aid	24	....	2	26
Glasses or artificial eye	11	....	-	11
Surgical	2	....	1	3
Other	1	....	1	2
Repair of appliance(s)	1	....	1	2
Training:				
Educational institution	360	....	127	474
Employment training	57	....	36	92
Correspondence, extension	19	....	3	22
Tutorial	42	....	9	51
Miscellaneous:				
Training materials	117	....	10	126
Transportation, diagnosis	1	....	2	3
Transportation, physical restoration	5	....	5	10
Transportation, training	87	....	4	83
Transportation, placement	-	....	1	1
Maintenance, physical restoration	3	....	1	4
Maintenance, training	28	....	6	35
Customary occupational tools and equipment	9	....	1	10
Occupational licenses and fees	-	....	-	-

TYPE OF PLACEMENTS	NUMBER	NUMBER PERSONS IN EACH TYPE PLACEMENT
Direct	260	260
Indirect	134	133

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Enrolments

Total enrolments for the fiscal year of July 1, 1946 - June 30, 1947 numbered 18,529. Of these 5,134 were in correspondence courses and 13,395 in extension classes; 7,904 were paid enrolments while 10,625 were enrolments of students -- including 9,732 veterans of World War II -- to whom the Division is required by law to give instruction free of charge.

The following table lists the enrolments according to types of instruction for the past five years:

Fiscal Year	Correspondence	Class	Totals	(Free)
1942-43*	2,943	9,621	12,564	(347)
1943-44	6,085	12,435	18,520	(1088)
1944-45	8,447	15,820	24,267	(995)
1945-46	5,807	23,513	29,320	(10,388)
1946-47	5,134	13,395	18,529	(10,625)

*Seven months only (December 1, 1942 - June 30, 1943)

The distribution of "free" enrolments for the fiscal year was as follows:

World War II Veterans.....Correspondence.2,332
Class.....7,400
Total.....9,732

Disabled Veterans; blind students; inmates of correctional institutions, hospitals and sanitoria.....Correspondence..893
893

Total Correspondence 3,225
Total Class 7,400
Grand Total 10,625

Expenditures and Receipts

To provide for instruction, the Division expended $213,802.89, but it returned to the State Treasury $57,791.35, collected in charges for courses, materials, and services. Of the total receipts, $39,221.00 were from class enrolments, $17,560.79 from correspondence enrolments, $140.83 from sales to institutions, $95.65 from class sales, and $773.08 from audio-visual aids instruction services.

2 (46-47)

The following table lists the receipts from paid enrolments for the last five years:

Fiscal Year	Paid Enrolments	Enrolments Receipts	Receipts per Enrolment
1942-43*	12,217	$50,245.82	$ 7.00**
1943-44	17,432	126,955.71	10.00**
1944-45	23,272	160,358.20	10.00**
1945-46	18,932	138,849.00	7.33
1946-47	7,904	56,781.79	7.19

*Seven months only (December 1, 1942-June 30,1943)
** Receipts estimated at weighted average.

The table below gives possible additional receipts had "free" enrolments been paid for at the rate of paid enrolments or weighted averages listed above:

Fiscal Year	"Free"Enrolments	Receipts per Enrolment	Total Additional "Free" Receipts
1942-43*	347	$ 7.00	$ 2,597.00
1943-44	1,088	10.00	10,880.00
1944-45	995	10.00	9,950.00
1945-46	10,388	7.33	76,144.04
1946-47	10,625	7.19	76,393,75

*Seven months only (December 1, 1942-June 30, 1943)

A listing of expenditures, receipts, enrolments, and net costs for the past five years follows:

Fiscal Year	Expenditures	Receipts	Net Cost	Estimated Additional "Free" Receipts
1942-43*	$ 98,836.43	$ 53,342.06	$45,494.37	$ 2,597.00
1943-44	169,433.99	130,955.27	38,478.72	10,880.00
1944-45	193,516.00	164,520.25	28,995.75	9,950.00
1945-46	215,670.14	142,036.53	73,633.61	76,144.04
1946-47	213,802.89	57,791.35	156,001.54	76,393.75

*Seven months only (December 1, 1942 - June 30, 1943)

Correspondence Instruction

While enrolments for class instruction fell over ten thousand in 1946-47, correspondence enrolments showed a decrease of only a few hundred from the previous fiscal year. This decrease is accounted for almost entirely by the further dropping off in the number of United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) enrolments from 706 in 1945-46 to 123 in 1946-47.

It was overspending of funds in the previous year, necessitating rigid economies in the current year, which accounts for the abnormal drop in class enrolments. But it is noteworthy that correspondence instruction appears to show itself at its relative strongest in time of calamity, as witness not only its record this year but all during the years of the war.

Approximately two hundred courses were made available by correspondence instruction in 1946-47, including the especially revised courses for veterans preparing for their high school diplomas at the Regional Veterans Education Centers. All the study material for this unique program, started in 1945, is provided by the Division. Much in demand by veterans were the college preparatory subjects -- English, history, mathematics, and science -- which they desired for the make-up of high school credits or for refresher study before entering college or other educational institutions under the so-called "G.I" educational bill. Considerable interest was also evident in accounting, civil service preparation, electricity, radio, and mechanical engineering courses.

Class Instruction

During 1946-47 the Division conducted 251 University Extension classes, in 28 communities, for which there were 13,395 enrolments. Of these 9,002 were for 166 classes given in Boston and Cambridge, and 4,393 for 85 classes in "out-of-town" communities.

The most popular categories of instruction according to enrolments were Civil Service Preparation (4,780); Business and Professional (2,550); Trade and Industrial (1,904); and Science and Mathematics (1,236).

4 (46-47)

Class Instruction (cont.)

An important feature of the Division's class instruction program has been the steady furthering of professional improvement courses for teachers. They were given in 14 communities in 1946-47, and plans are under way for a much greater advance in this category in the future.

From its establishment in 1915, the Division has recognized that courses for teachers represent an educational investment that provides a two-fold return to the Commonwealth, (1) by raising the professional status of the teacher himself and (2) by adding to the intellectual growth of the teacher's pupils through the improved instruction the teacher is able to give them as a result of his professional studies. The Division is in a strategic position to receive requests from teacher groups for the particular instruction they need and to serve them by obtaining instructors specially qualified to give the desired instruction. Having no resident faculty of its own, the Division is free to select from the faculty of any college the instructor best qualified to teach a particular subject. Likewise in the planning of teacher courses, the Division is not restricted to the curriculum offering of any one college but may organize a course in any desired field and to meet any need. A prime concern of the Division has always been to provide teachers with the widest possible opportunity of taking professional improvement courses by establishing classes in centers accessible to teachers living in every part of the State.

5 (46-47)

Distribution of extension classes and enrolments by cities and towns:

Cities & Towns	Classes	Enrol-ments	Cities & Towns	Classes	Enrol-ments
Athol	1	16	Manchester	1	4
Bridgewater	14	395	Middleboro	2	50
Boston	36	1745	New Bedford	4	605
Brockton	2		Newton	1	73
Cambridge	130	7257	Northampton	1	31
Dedham	1	24	Pittsfield	7	392
Everett	1	15	Quincy	1	20
Fall River	1	70	Southbridge	1	12
Fitchburg	1	69	So. Hadley	1	39
Framingham	2	39	Springfield	8	575
Greenfield	5	191	Taunton	1	46
Holyoke	6	331	Waltham	1	76
Hyannis	4	41	Westport	1	21
Lawrence	2	291	W. Springfield	1	75
Lowell	2	160	Worcester	12	659
		Totals	30	251	13,395

6 (46-47)

The following table gives the distribution of extension classes according to categories:

Type of Courses	Boston-Cambridge Classes	Boston-Cambridge Enrolments	Out-of-Town Classes	Out-of-Town Enrolments	Total Classes	Total Enrolments
Civil Service Preparation	17	2,160	30	2,620	47	4,780
Trade and Industrial	37	1,440	8	464	45	1,904
Business and Professional	43	2,550			43	2,550
English and Literature	14	577	8	187	22	764
Foreign Languages	5	172			5	172
Science and Mathematics	28	1,198	2	38	30	1,236
History, Sociology, Economics	2	63	9	232	11	295
Teacher Training	2	33	17	483	19	516
Home-Making	4	128	3	79	7	207
Psychology, Mental Development	6	395	4	162	10	557
Cultural and Hobby	7	262	4	128	11	390
Health and Nutrition	1	24			1	24
Totals	166	9,002	85	4,393	251	13,395

Adult Civic Education

During 1946-47 programs for Adult Civic Education were conducted in fifty-seven communities in Massachusetts. The total number of adult persons reached in these programs was 64,711. In comparison with the school year 1945-46, which showed a total of 49,474 persons served, there is an increase of 15,237. The following cities and towns reopened programs of Adult Civic Education or offered such programs for the first time: Brookline, Framingham, Manchester, Mansfield, Montague, and Winchendon.

For the teachers and supervisors training courses, regional meetings, and conferences were held in Boston, Greenfield, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Springfield, Swampscott, and Taunton. Four bulletins entitled "Insight and Foresight in Adult Education" and three conference summaries, "Adult Education in Action," were issued during the year.

Statistics of Adult Civic Education for July 1, 1946-June 30, 1947.

Adult Civic Education Classes.....	6295	
Expanded Courses.....	3712	
Counselling.....	10682	
Community Activities.....	35456	
Forums, Panels, Symposiums.....	8566	
		64711

Number of Communities to hold classes..... 57
Number of teachers.....337
Amount of reimbursement.....$64,521.41

Radio-Audio-Visual Aids Program

The fiscal year of 1946-47 was mainly one of comprehensive planning for the Office of Radio and Audio-Visual Aids services. But by the end of the year the Division has published 125,000 bulletins which were mailed to schools in order to bring to the attention of teachers the opportunities that they and their students had to listen to the best in music, drama, and education then being offered by the broadcasters in this area. Advisory subcommittees on the secondary, elementary, and adult levels were established by the New England Committee on Radio in Education and the Office of Radio and ten conferences or institutes for teachers were held under their sponsorship. The attendance at these meetings totaled over 1500 persons.

Since its inception in 1946, the Division's Office of Radio has been the recipient of several thousand transcriptions for the use of educational groups. Included are the following series of programs: Open for Discussion; Junior Town Meeting of the Air; Let's Go Exploring; Lest We Forget; My Favorite Story; Adventures in Science; Living Literature; Music in the Air; Seeing America; News in Review; American Adventure; Down to Earth; Sewing is Easy; Men of Action; It's Up to Youth; Let Freedom Ring; and Your Life's Work.

The use in schools of these educational recordings has been exceedingly limited because funds have not yet been made available to the Office of Radio for maintenance of a loan library.

State High School Equivalency Certificate Program

During the fiscal year, 1946-47, it was arranged that the payrolls of the Division's State High School Equivalency Certificate Program should be met by Services to War Veterans' Funds. According to this arrangement civilians, who had been interviewed, counselled and tested along with veterans by the same staff, were excluded in fact if not in principle. For while the law provides that civilians should benefit as well as veterans, no financial provision was made for them. Therefore this phase of the program -- a minor one, to be sure, compared to the great preponderance of veteran applicants -- which concerned civilians was virtually discontinued.

On June 30, 1947, a total of 4,957 applications for the State High School Equivalency Certificates had been received at the State office. Of this number 2,007 were filed during the fiscal year of 1946-47. Of the total applications on file, approximately 95 per cent were from veterans. About 75 per cent of these veterans are completing their high school education in order to qualify for admission to colleges, technical schools, or other institutions of higher learning; the remaining 25 per cent need high school certification for employment or advancement.

In this, its second year, the program may be said to have gotten well under way. A total of 219 certificates was awarded to successful applicants by vote of the Policies' Committee of the Program. This brought the total of certificates awarded to date to 267.

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION (Sch. No. 12)—Concluded

1204 APPELLATE TAX BOARD (Total, $128,803.30)

1204-01 *Personal Services*			
Personal services			$103 858 16
1204-02 *Expenses*			
Clerks, stenographers, etc. (not on payroll)		$ 5 505 59	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	$ 315 85		
Electricity	864 00		
Express, freight, etc.	25 30		
Office furniture and files	358 50		
Outside laundry	73 80		
Paper for printing	160 29		
Postage	415 26		
Printing and binding	1 568 65		
Rental (office)	11 800 02		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	612 27		
Stationery and office supplies	469 38		
Telephone and telegrams	1 351 29		
Travel	1 404 94		
Other	20 00	19 439 55	24 945 14

1205 REIMBURSEMENT OF CITIES AND TOWNS (Total, $266,680.40)

1205-01 *Reimbursement of Cities and Towns for Loss of Taxes on Land Used for Public Purposes*	
Reimbursements (cities and towns)	266 680 40
Total expenditures—From General Fund	2 394 606 35
—From Inter-Fund Transfer from Highway Fund	62 750 00
	[1] $2 457 356 35

[1] Includes 1947 Charges (unpaid), $5,706.26; 1946 Accounts Payable, paid in 1947, $9,354.88; unpaid, $37.20 (see Schedule 46).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)

Department Code 1300

RECEIPTS			
Administration:			
Sales (waste paper, scrap metal, etc., $121.25; specifications, $50)		$ 171 25	
Licenses (trade schools)		4 275 00	
Miscellaneous (damages to cars)		95 60	$ 4 541 85
Division of University Extension:			
Fees (for sundry courses)		37 098 02	
Sales (examination papers, films, etc.)		1 009 56	38 107 58
Division of Vocational Education:			
Fees (for courses in Arts of Design)		5 861 00	
Reimbursement for services (from the Federal Government) for supervision in the agricultural division (received from Account 4113-21)		11 200 00	
Sales (materials)		81 00	
Miscellaneous (refunds from trainees)		125 12	17 267 12
Division of Schools:			
Reimbursement for services:			
Education of deaf and blind pupils (for board)			8 774 53
Receipts applicable to schools and colleges (see tabulation following this schedule):			
State teachers colleges		508 820 81	
Massachusetts School of Art		40 622 67	
Textile schools		165 983 24	715 426 72
University of Massachusetts (total, $939,764.02):			
Fees		123 789 23	
Fines and penalties		34 00	
Gifts, grants and contributions (A.A.A. program)		271 40	
Reimbursement for services:			
Tuition	$365 710 79		
Board (regular and transient)	209 942 80		
Other	829 27	576 482 86	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

RECEIPTS—Concluded

University of Massachusetts:—Concluded			
Rents		$132 143 91	
Sales		104 846 21	
Miscellaneous:			
Commission on telephone pay station receipts	$ 692 10		
Key deposits	429 40		
Breakage	394 35		
Other	680 56	2 196 41	$939 764 02
Massachusetts Maritime Academy:			
Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)			
Support of School Ship (received from Account 4113–51)		25 000 00	
Reimbursement for services:			
Federal Government—subsistence of midshipmen	34 957 50		
Meals served to officers	1 510 49	36 467 99	
Sales (food, etc.)		130 18	
Rents (houses)		479 18	
Miscellaneous:			
Forfeited deposits	555 54		
Commission on telephone pay station receipts	279 80		
Balance in Mess Account	545 19	1 380 53	63 457 88
Division of the Blind:			
Licenses (to solicit funds) G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 69, ss. 25A; 25B		9 00	
Reimbursement for services (for piano tuning and mattress renovation)		23 824 51	
Sales (manufactured articles from shops and salesroom)		168 793 61	192 627 12
Total receipts			$1 979 966 82

EXPENDITURES

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES (Total, $3,608,141.98)

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION (Total, $235,198.63)

1301–01 *Commissioner's Salary*			
Personal services			$11 000 00
1301–02 *Personal Services*			
Personal services			158 678 84
1301–03 *Travel*			
Travel			4 658 09
1301–04 *Expenses*			
Office and administrative expenses:			
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	$ 31 27		
Books, maps, etc.	394 65		
Express, freight, etc.	88 21		
Membership dues	60 00		
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	18 80		
Office furniture and files	139 66		
Office machines (purchased)	280 00		
Paper for printing	398 62		
Postage	3 132 52		
Printing and binding	2 271 55		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	156 70		
Stationery and office supplies	3 123 62		
Telephone and telegrams	826 26		
Travel	31 65	$10 953 51	
Gasoline and oil		158 76	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		373 52	
Other expenses		33 34	11 519 13
1301–10 *Maintenance of Newbury Street Building*			
Personal services		8 473 38	
Non-professional services (sundry)		86 00	
Building materials and supplies		97 97	
Cleaning and lavatory supplies, etc.		368 72	
Electricity, heat and water		5 687 57	
Furniture, furnishings, etc.		100 65	
Outside laundry		306 24	
Postage		283 12	
Removal of snow		26 63	
Repairs (buildings)		400 97	
Telephone and telegrams		3 594 81	
Trees, shrubs, fertilizers, etc.		249 00	
Other expenses		29 74	19 704 80

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES—Continued

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION—Concluded

1301–18 *Surplus Property Board*			
Personal services		$ 9 172 76	
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.		40 00	
Postage		533 27	
Stationery and office supplies		91 14	
Telephone and telegrams		529 05	
Travel		242 52	
Other expenses		7 20	$10 615 94
1301–19 *Children of Employed Mothers Program*			
Personal services		3 562 35	
Reimbursements (cities and towns)		10 610 60	
Travel		93 45	14 266 40
1301–23 *Educational Committee on Personal and Religious Liberties*			
Personal services		1 068 50	
Books, maps, etc.		137 72	
Express, freight, etc.		6 00	
Paper for printing		241 37	
Postage		41 23	
Printing and binding		654 05	
Travel		28 00	
Typewriters		125 55	2 302 42
1301–26 *Preparing Courses of Study for Elementary Grades*			
Personal services		120 00	
Express, freight, etc.		96 81	
Paper for printing		2 067 85	
Printing and binding		60 02	
Travel		108 33	2 453 01
AID TO CERTAIN SCHOOLS, PUPILS, ETC. (Total, $22,177.86)			
1301–06 *School Registers and Blanks*			
Express, freight, etc.		48 45	
Paper for printing		385 51	
Postage		140 00	
Printing and binding		4 070 10	
Stationery and office supplies		24 59	4 668 65
1301–07 *Teachers Institutes*			
Professional services (lecturers)		925 00	
Clerks, stenographers, etc.		14 00	
Travel		105 85	1 044 85
1301–08 *Aid to Pupils in State Teachers Colleges*			
Aid to students (teachers colleges)			5 000 00
1301–09 *Higher Education—Children of World War Veterans*			
Aid to students (sundry educational institutions)			11 464 36
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—(Total, $578,642.72)			
1301–30 *Aid to Certain Persons*			
Aid to students (tuition, etc.)			8 853 65
1301–31 *Teachers for Vocational Schools*			
Personal services		57 654 94	
Professional services (instructors, lecturers, etc.)		6 567 50	
Non-professional services (sundry)		114 90	
Clerks, stenographers, etc. (not on payroll)		119 83	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	$ 184 27		
Express, freight, etc.	54 45		
Paper for printing	71 55		
Postage	482 32		
Photographs, photostats, etc.	26 50		
Printing and binding	505 60		
Repairs to office machines	51 51		
Stationery and office supplies	466 78		
Telephone and telegrams	490 67		
Travel	3 136 66	5 470 31	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES—Continued

Division of Vocational Education—Concluded

1301-31 *Teachers for Vocational Schools*—Concluded			
Educational and instructional supplies and equipment		$ 407 05	
Gasoline and oil		78 14	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		60 12	
Reimbursement (State Teachers College, Framingham)		2 460 00	
Other expenses		17 00	
		72 949 79	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from Federal Grant (Account 4113-21)		36 045 03	$36 904 76
1301-32 *Vocational Rehabilitation*			
Personal services		1 340 01	
Medical and hospital care		7 386 14	
Medical supplies and equipment		4 695 07	
School books and instructional supplies and equipment		3 141 07	
Travel		2 000 98	
Tuition		41 475 61	60 038 88
1301-41 *Education of Deaf and Blind Pupils*			
Tuition, board and travel (sundry schools)		418 613 34	
Reimbursements (cities and towns—day schools for the deaf)		18 187 06	436 800 40

Reimbursements and Aid (Total, $2,550,334.68)

1301-51 *School Superintendents in Small Towns*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			91 936 69
1301-52 *High School Tuition*			
Reimbursements:			
Cities and towns		194 915 44	
Other		114 80	195 030 24
1301-53 *High School Transportation*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			197 661 96
1301-54 *Vocational Education*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			2 000 275 80
1301-55 *English Speaking Classes for Adults*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			65 429 99

Division of University Extension (Total, $221,788.09)

1301-61 *Personal Services*			
Personal services		118 118 46	
Professional services:			
Instructors and lecturers	$62 932 17		
Other	591 85	63 524 02	
Non-professional services (sundry)		2 768 17	
Clerks, stenographers, etc. (not on payroll)		199 00	184 609 65
1302-62 *Expenses*			
Non-professional services (sundry)		77 00	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Blueprints, etc.	89 82		
Books, etc.	85 55		
Express, freight, etc.	345 30		
Membership dues	59 00		
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	472 40		
Office furniture and files	179 28		
Office machines (purchased)	1 497 70		
Paper for printing	324 21		
Postage	3 867 51		
Printing and binding	3 237 73		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	345 71		
Stationery and office supplies	5 273 16		
Telephone and telegrams	491 42		
Travel	4 180 22	20 449 01	
Electrical work, etc.		138 15	
Rental (rooms, etc.)		1 839 39	
School books, instructional supplies and equipment		6 603 84	
Other expenses		86 45	29 193 84
1301-64 *English Speaking Classes for Adults—Personal Services*			
Personal services			6 297 38

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES—Concluded

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION—Concluded

1301-65 *English Speaking Classes for Adults—Expenses*

Books, maps, etc.		$ 20 98	
Express, freight, etc.		45 01	
Membership dues		13 00	
Mimeographing, etc.		17 25	
Postage		49 90	
Printing and binding		681 18	
School books and instructional supplies		21 86	
Stationery and office supplies		33 56	
Telephone and telegrams		46 74	
Travel		751 80	
Other expenses		5 94	$ 1 687 22

1302 DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION (Total, $57,135.81)

1302-01 Personal Services

Personal services			47 881 66

1302-02 *Expenses*

Professional services (sundry)		15 50	
Non-professional services (janitors, cleaners, etc.)		156 00	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	$ 70 70		
Commissions, fees, etc.	25 00		
Electricity	629 06		
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	175 65		
Office furniture	10 50		
Outside laundry	36 85		
Paper for printing	48 16		
Postage	730 89		
Printing and binding	118 11		
Rentals (total, $5,056.45):			
Offices	4 982 20		
Office furniture and equipment	74 25		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	35 46		
Stationery and office supplies	552 62		
Telephone and telegrams	1 381 88		
Travel	195 65		
Other	15 67	9 082 65	9 254 15

1303 DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES (Total, $53,193.43)

1303-01 Personal Services

Personal services			39 197 32

1303-02 *Expenses*

Personal services		490 22	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	14 80		
Express, freight, etc.	323 25		
Membership dues	31 00		
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	152 79		
Office furniture and furnishings	213 16		
Office machines (purchased)	1 022 18		
Postage	1 075 60		
Stationery and office supplies	1 092 70		
Telephone and telegrams	123 52		
Travel	2 044 61		
Repairs to office machines	16 53		
Printing and binding	191 92	6 302 06	
Gasoline and oil		413 60	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		559 69	
Rental (garages)		72 00	
Shipping supplies		135 43	
Other expenses		23 77	7 996 77

1303-03 *Books and Other Publications*

Books, maps, etc. (for loans to libraries)		5 909 42	
Binding, etc.		89 92	5 999 34

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND (Total, $851,233.03)

1304-01 *General Administration*			
Personal services		$47 359 80	
Professional services:			
Consultants	$ 300 00		
Guides	863 50		
Other	512 60	1 676 10	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Blueprints, photographs, etc.	30 50		
Books, maps, etc.	50 40		
Electricity	262 53		
Express, freight, etc.	214 77		
Membership dues	19 00		
Office furniture	652 04		
Outside laundry	47 95		
Postage	825 02		
Printing and binding	79 70		
Rental (office)	3 983 26		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	25 47		
Stationery and office supplies	271 68		
Telephone and telegrams	994 20		
Travel	3 729 69		
Typewriters	213 52	11 399 73	
Motor vehicles—purchase and maintenance:			
Automobile (purchased)	529 07		
Gasoline and oil	220 57		
Rental (garages)	190 00		
Repairs and supplies	113 59	1 053 23	
Other expenses		155 49	$61 644 35
1304-06 *Instruction of Adult Blind at Home*			
Personal services		21 446 60	
Materials for workers		331 69	
Postage		47 32	
Repairs to office machines		18 00	
Stationery and office supplies		20 61	
Telephone and telegrams		176 82	
Travel		4 287 59	
Other expenses		35	26 328 98
1304-08 *Aid to Blind*			
Funeral expenses		2 773 00	
Medical services (examinations and reports)		1 160 81	
Medical supplies (glasses, etc.)		68 00	
Subsidies (to blind persons)		367 550 13	371 551 94
1304-10 *Piano Tuning and Mattress Renovating*			
Services (piano tuning)		9 989 21	
Reimbursements (mattress renovation)		13 954 85	23 944 06
1304-11 *Local Shops—Operation*			
Personal services		11 042 29	
Non-professional services (sundry)		4 386 07	
Building materials and supplies		90 49	
Cleaning and lavatory supplies, etc.		62 42	
Express, freight, etc.		1 802 92	
Fuel, electricity, etc.		757 26	
Furnishings and household supplies		147 40	
Machinery for manufacturing		154 35	
Postage		99 98	
Printing and binding		125 39	
Rentals:			
Shops	4 266 55		
Storage space	120 00		
Other	157 75	4 544 30	
Repairs (sundry)		68 29	
Stationery and office supplies		99 78	
Telephone and telegrams		510 11	
Travel		263 82	
Other expenses		50 37	24 205 24
1304-12 *Local Shops—Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*			
Non-professional services:			
Guides	2 163 43		
Other	38 464 28	40 627 71	
Materials for manufacturing		20 962 22	61 589 93

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND—Continued

1304–13 *Woolson House—Operation*

Personal services		$ 3 500 00	
Non-professional services:			
Janitors and cleaners	$ 619 89		
Other	3 064 96	3 684 85	
Commissions, fees, etc.		164 96	
Express, freight, etc.		1 147 64	
Fuel, electricity and water		656 20	
Machinery for manufacturing		49 55	
Postage		37 27	
Printing and binding		34 29	
Rental (buildings)		600 00	
Repairs (sundry)		60 95	
Stationery and office supplies		31 17	
Telephone and telegrams		224 46	
Travel		55 05	
Other expenses		20 96	$10 267 35

1304–14 *Woolson House—Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*

Non-professional services:			
Guides	442 85		
Other	20 370 03	20 812 88	
Materials for manufacturing		13 653 75	
Shipping supplies		59 89	
Travel		303 30	34 829 82

1304–15 *Salesroom Operation*

Personal services		3 730 25	
Non-professional services:			
Janitors and cleaners	153 22		
Other	1 229 83	1 383 05	
Blind consignors		9 669 85	
Electricity and water		169 68	
Express, freight, etc.		236 37	
Materials for manufacturing		5 275 67	
Postage		232 65	
Printing and binding		41 01	
Rental (salesroom)		3 000 00	
Repairs (sundry		38 55	
Shipping supplies		98 80	
Telephone and telegrams		128 88	
Travel		52 70	
Other expenses		31 40	24 088 86

1304–16 *Cambridge Industries Operation*

Personal services		14 581 25	
Non-professional services (sundry)		59 56	
Building materials and supplies		87 15	
Electricity		229 70	
Express, freight, etc.		3 054 75	
Furnishings and household supplies		209 76	
Machinery for manufacturing		216 24	
Office furniture		42 79	
Postage		112 78	
Printing and binding		77 01	
Rental (shops)		6 399 96	
Repairs (sundry)		80 41	
Stationery and office supplies		17 81	
Telephone and telegrams		228 90	
Travel		545 29	
Other expenses		54 38	25 997 74

1304–17 *Cambridge Industries—Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*

Non-professional services:			
Guides	2 418 00		
Other	19 808 00	22 226 00	
Materials for manufacturing		101 880 41	
Shipping supplies		106 26	
Subsidies		44 119 51	168 332 18

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND—Concluded

1304–27 *Reimbursement for Sight-Saving Classes for Children*

Books, etc.		$ 192 90	
Reimbursements (cities and towns)		18 250 00	
Other expenses		9 68	$ 18 452 58

1305 TEACHERS RETIREMENT BOARD (Total, $3,410,977.43)

1305–01 *Personal Services*

Personal services			37 083 62

1305–02 *Expenses*

Professional services (physicians)		385 00	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	$ 151 85		
Office furniture and files	481 73		
Office machines (purchased)	1 933 68		
Outside laundry	45 34		
Paper for printing	138 23		
Postage	2 704 83		
Printing and binding	1 249 99		
Premium on bonds	25 00		
Rental (office)	2 405 00		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	67 40		
Stationery and office supplies	674 69		
Telephone and telegrams	267 91		
Travel	278 95		
Other	37 18	10 461 78	10 846 78

1305–04 *Reimbursement for Pensions*

Reimbursements (cities and towns)			452 867 36

1305–06 *Retirement Assessments—Military and Naval Service*

Commonwealth's share of assessments (under Acts of 1941, c. 708, s. 9)—Paid to Account 5300			3 697 54

1305–08 *Retirement System—State's Share*

Pensions and retirement allowances		2 585 401 91	
Annuity reserve deficit and surplus interest adjustment:			
Paid to Account 5200	319 608 98		
Paid to Account 5300	1 471 24	321 080 22	2 906 482 13

1306 MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY (Total, $245,166.23)

ADMINISTRATION

1306–01 *Personal Services*

Personal services			8 034 76

1306–02 *Expenses of Commission*

Office and administrative expenses:			
Advertising		81 80	
Blueprints, etc.		34 60	
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.		33 34	
Postage		196 30	
Premium on bonds		10 00	
Printing and binding		160 04	
Rentals:			
Office	916 00		
Office furniture and equipment	48 00	964 00	
Stationery, books, office supplies and equipment		176 15	
Telephone and telegrams		540 36	
Travel		345 85	
Other		43 19	2 585 63

EXPENSES OF SCHOOL SHIP

1306–10 *Operation and Maintenance*

Personal services		92 726 62	
Non-professional services (temporary labor and emergency)		325 22	
Books, maps, etc.		278 19	
Building materials and supplies:			
Paints, oils, glass, etc.	1 306 30		
Other	1 214 86	2 521 16	
Cleaning and lavatory supplies, etc.		1 268 26	
Clothing, etc.		180 00	
Educational supplies		91 36	
Express, freight, etc.		2 288 22	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1306 MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY—Concluded

EXPENSES OF SCHOOL SHIP—Concluded

1306–10 *Operation and Maintenance*—Concluded

Food and provisions		$ 43 201 64	
Furniture, furnishings and household supplies		1 466 90	
Heat and other plant operation:			
Fuel oil, coal, etc.	$ 6 328 52		
Gas, electricity and water	5 699 18		
Other	952 99	12 980 69	
Medical supplies and equipment		252 55	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		574 42	
Navigation and nautical supplies		621 59	
Office machines and equipment (purchased)		417 79	
Outside laundry		948 69	
Postage		169 98	
Printing and binding		150 84	
Premium on bonds		65 00	
Radio supplies and equipment		121 00	
Repairs (buildings, etc.)		1 540 10	
Roadwork and materials		1 600 00	
Stationery, office supplies, etc.		360 76	
Telephone and telegrams		1 257 55	
Tools, implements, etc.		342 98	
Travel		1 983 17	
Other expenses		207 18	
Cruise expenses on "American Mariner":			
Paid to Treasurer of United States, War Shipping Administration:			
Deck department (pilotage, wharfage, tugs, garbage removal, etc.)		3 436 77	
Engine department (fuel, water, oil, etc.)		8 270 56	
Professional services		14 251 79	
Food and provisions		6 801 28	
Fuel oil		11 128 20	
Funeral expenses		780 57	
Gas, electricity, etc.		1 127 97	
Insurance		4 179 07	
Lubricating oil		436 18	
Navigation and nautical supplies		1 166 51	
Repairs		1 061 59	
Travel		921 73	
Other expenses		940 78	$ 222 444 86

1306–24 *Armory, Laboratory Building and Power Plant*

Professional services (architects and engineers)	12 024 10	
Plumbing and supplies	16 88	12 040 98

1306–25 *Purchase of Water Front Land*

Professional services (appraisers, title examiners, etc.)	60 00

1307 to 1315 STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES (Total, $1,446,811.27)

Operation and maintenance	see tabulation following this schedule	1 186 947 32
Boarding halls	see tabulation following this schedule	235 266 16
Specials	see tabulation following this schedule	24 597 79

1321 MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART (Total, $124,100.71)

Operation and maintenance (see tabulation following this schedule)	124 100 71

1331 to 1333 TEXTILE SCHOOLS (Total, $494,712.49)

Operation and maintenance	see tabulation following this schedule	468 305 45
Specials	see tabulation following this schedule	26 407 04

1341 UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS (Total, $2,525,563.79)

1341–00, 1341–82, 1341–83, 1341–92, 1341–93 *Operation and Maintenance*

Administration:		
Personal services	93 527 69	
Travel	4 814 91	
Trustees travel	490 11	
Printing reports	3 006 43	
Supplies and equipment	10 127 42	111 966 56

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1341 UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Instruction:			
Personal services	$504 525 83		
Supplies and equipment	61 925 99	$566 451 82	
Short courses:			
Personal services	86 281 16		
Travel	1 527 90		
Supplies and equipment	7 320 16	95 129 22	
Extension courses:			
Personal services	123 394 04		
Travel	15 497 60		
Supplies and equipment	14 708 13	153 599 77	
Experiment station:			
Personal services	180 932 82		
Travel	2 154 08		
Supplies and equipment	28 767 72	211 854 62	
Waltham field station:			
Personal services	12 721 62		
Other expenses	8 549 88	21 271 50	
Fertilizer control law:			
Personal services	11 810 23		
Other expenses	2 720 01	14 530 24	
Poultry disease law:			
Personal services	60 674 95		
Other expenses	27 115 83	87 790 78	
Poultry bronchitis law:			
Personal services	3 635 60		
Other expenses	3 011 17	6 646 77	
Dairy glassware testing law:			
Personal services	817 00		
Other expenses	200 00	1 017 00	
Commercial feedstuffs law:			
Personal services	13 105 00		
Other expenses	2 238 29	15 343 29	
Seed control law:			
Personal services	8 675 00		
Other expenses	2 106 53	10 781 53	
Dairy cattle certification:			
Personal services	12 126 53		
Other expenses	1 652 08	13 778 61	
Mastitis testing laboratory:			
Personal services	8 000 00		
Other expenses	6 661 95	14 661 95	
Productive enterprises:			
Personal services	85 654 42		
Other expenses	66 036 16	151 690 58	
Operation of plant:			
Personal services	224 267 66		
Heat and other plant operation	113 025 92		
Ordinary maintenance	46 358 03		
Repairs and renewals	117 152 64	500 804 25	
Sub-total—General Maintenance (1341–00–01 to 1341–00–74)		1 977 318 49	
Aid to certain students		4 999 71	
Dutch elm disease		8 879 12	
Annual lease of dormitories		61 250 00	
Sewage service		2 000 00	$2 054 447 32

BOARDING HALL (Total, $213,640.06)

1341–77 *Personal Services*

Personal services		78 322 03

1341–78 *Expenses*

Food	118 902 07	
Household supplies and furnishings	12 687 85	
Office and administrative expenses	1 588 32	
Repairs (sundry)	2 088 80	
Other expenses	50 99	135 318 03

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1341 UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded

SPECIALS (Total, $257,476.41)

1341–07 *Summer Session*			
Personal services		$13 255 76	
Food		273 17	
Household supplies and expenses		434 55	
Office and administrative expenses		706 27	
Other expenses		27 67	$14 697 42
1341–85 *Power Plant Improvements* (1946)			
Advertising		65 09	
Blueprints, etc.		57 59	
Contracts:			
Steam and electrical distributing system	$81 256 44		
Steam line extension	53 293 30	134 549 74	
		134 672 42	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from Capital Outlay Loan (Account 8428–01)		43 662 32	91 010 10
1341–86 *Home Economics Building*			
Professional services (architects and engineers)		1 731 07	
Advertising		38 98	
Blueprints, etc.		32 05	
Contract (construction of classroom building)		50 726 00	
		52 528 10	
Less amount payable from inter-fund transfer receipt from Capital Outlay Loan (Account 8428–01)		250 000 00	[1] 197 471 90
1341–87 *Housing Units*			
Personal services		545 00	
Advertising		22 95	
Building materials and supplies		618 29	
Contract (building streets, utility services, etc.)		28 874 41	
Express, freight, etc.		110 73	
Furniture, furnishings and household equipment		4 940 78	
Stationery, office supplies and equipment		23 08	
Tools, implements, etc.		677 40	35 812 64
1341–88 *Repairs to Poultry Plants*			
Building materials and supplies		230 73	
Contract (constructing poultry house)		18 702 96	
Poultry plant equipment:			
Nests, etc.	471 12		
Carriers, etc.	305 90	777 02	
Tools, implements, etc.		55 12	19 765 83
Total expenditures—From General Fund			12 487 328 82
From Inter-Fund Transfer Receipts:			
Capital Outlay Loan			293 662 32
Federal Grants			36 045 03
			[2] $12 817 036 17

[1] Credit.

[2] Includes 1947 charges, unpaid, $113,428.53; 1946 Accounts Payable, paid in 1947, $80,991.36, unpaid, $6,435.58 (see Schedule 46). For further expenditures of this Department, see Schedule 36, Veterans Services (Account 3513) $1,971,058.96; Schedule 43, Federal Grants (Accounts 4106–14, 4113–01, 02, 21, 29, 32), $943,923.69.

State Teachers

	Bridgewater	*Fitchburg*	*Framingham*	*Hyannis*[1]	*Lowell*
RECEIPTS					
Reimbursement for services:					
Tuition	$33 072 50	$30 813 19	$33 642 50	$4 096 30	$12 927 50
Board (regular and transient)	98 672 10	54 833 69	91 793 56	–	–
Other	67 00	436 62[2] 971 81[3] 29 50	18 03[3] 68 75 2 460 00[4]	–	24 00
Contributions	6 123 52[6]	49 931 97[6]	–	–	–
Special assessments	–	–	–	–	–
Rents	740 00	–	–	1 205 00	–
Sales	662 25	99 71	73 51	–	–
Miscellaneous	–	71 71	198 57	–	–
Total receipts (Colleges, $508,820.81; Art School, $40,622.67; Textile, $165,983.24)	$139 337 37	$137 188 20	$128 254 92	$5 301 30	$12 951 50
EXPENDITURES					
Operation and Maintenance					
Personal services	$168 491 42	$190 647 31	$160 493 83	$3 954 70	$84 463 46
Travel, office and other expenses	3 522 03	3 868 25	4 414 46	329 61	2 019 51
Supplies—teaching	5 090 68	11 115 46	5 282 68	56 04	2 691 89
Furnishings and household supplies	831 16	1 833 23	1 015 14	42 39	1 199 50
Heat and other plant operation	23 112 06	21 048 57	15 178 27	202 19	2 256 08
Garage and grounds	1 237 29	653 07	215 97	–	102 16
Repairs, ordinary	1 836 80	2 027 67	2 708 95	110 90	1 064 95
Repairs and renewals	4 604 66	15 215 67	13 657 15	–	5 701 00
Total operation and maintenance (Colleges, $1,186,947.32; Art School, $124,100.71; Textile, $468,305.45)	208 726 10	246 409 23	202 966 45	4 695 83	99 498 55
Boarding Halls					
Personal services	41 196 73	19 993 21	32 716 01	–	–
Food	42 998 98	33 145 74	35.922 60	–	–
Supplies and other expenses	8 125 75	6 463 66	7 387 15	2 011 50[7]	–
Total, boarding halls (Colleges, $235,266.16)	92 321 46	59 602 61	76 025 76	2 011 50	–
Specials					
Remodeling kitchen in Palmer Hall	–	656 60	–	–	–
Utility services for housing	–	1 362 96	–	–	–
College building, repairs	–	–	–	–	–
Training building, repairs	–	–	–	–	–
College building, painting	–	–	–	–	–
Ceiling and wall, repairs	–	–	–	–	–
Repairs and painting	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	–	–	–	–	–
Interior painting and repairs	–	–	–	–	–
Roof repairs	–	–	–	–	–
Boiler repairs	–	–	–	–	–
Total, specials (Colleges, $24,597.79; Textile, $26,407.04)	–	2 019 56	–	–	–
Total expenditures	$301 047 56	$308 031 40	$278 992 21	$6 707 33	$99 498 55

[1] Summer school session.
[2] Veterans' housing (materials and labor)
[3] Handling charge—Veterans Administration.
[4] From Smith Hughes Fund (Federal Grant)

(Schedule No. 13)—Concluded

Receipts and Expenditures

Colleges				Mass. School of Art	Textile Schools		
North Adams	*Salem*	*Westfield*	*Worcester*		*Bradford Durfee*	*Lowell*	*New Bedford*
$11 246 16	$25 040 00	$8 450 00	$14 983 13	$40 485 12	$3 860 64	$96 589 27	$13 244 68
2 964 27	–	4 842 00	–	–	–	–	–
62 25 [3]	45 50	28 00	60 50	29 00	88 50	213 94	[3] 388 26
24 50						8 445 88 [5]	
–	6 897 15 [6]	9 389 44 [6]	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	10 000 00	10 000 00	10 000 00
500 00	–	1 137 05	–	30 00	25 00	–	–
26 05	17 65	–	–	1 00	3 376 73	765 03	8 701 75
7 15	24 19	24 93	17 60	77 55	161 01	39 04	83 51
$14 830 38	$32 024 49	$23 871 42	$15 061 23	$40 622 67	$17 511 88	$116 053 16	$32 418 20
$69 287 74	$132 777 73	$67 910 57	$94 730 36	$99 849 45	$69 594 27	$226 584 79	$77 675 40
1 681 48	1 902 13	1 632 92	1 956 35	1 705 63	1 926 81	7 127 44	2 061 95
1 518 56	5 305 01	2 662 15	1 626 09	2 131 72	8 716 67	10 364 42	8 358 83
225 33	1 366 22	417 79	501 87	1 030 96	476 93	1 565 22	300 91
5 418 78	6 581 86	6 929 02	4 427 46	11 726 44	3 797 55	22 455 28	4 492 60
236 34	203 52	511 38	524 98	132 58	–	374 01	–
989 70	1 078 84	2 948 11	917 42	2 093 19	1 423 38	6 344 13	1 454 14
2 842 89	2 662 71	–	2 875 85	5 430 74	11 499 70	–	1 711 02
82 200 82	151 878 02	83 011 94	107 560 38	124 100 71	97 435 31	274 815 29	96 054 85
2 215 24	–	1 804 75	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
765 02	–	519 82	–	–	–	–	–
2 980 26	–	2 324 57	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	7 480 50	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	7 912 30	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	4 997 53	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2 187 90	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	3 421 00	–	14 32
–	–	–	–	–	–	9 887 74	4 307 79
–	–	–	–	–	–	5 000 00	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 001 99
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	774 20
–	22 578 23	–	–	–	3 421 00	14 887 74	8 098 30
$85 181 08	$174 456 25	$85 336 51	$107 560 38	$124 100 71	$100 856 31	$289 703 03	$104 153 15

[5] From manufacturing concerns (for research).
[6] For training schools.
[7] Additional expenses of pupils transferred to other schools (board, transportation, etc.)

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION (Schedule No. 14)

Department Code 1400

RECEIPTS

Division of Civil Service:			
Miscellaneous (witness and summons fees)			$ 4 00
Division of Registration:			
Fines and penalties:			
Violation of electricians laws (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 141, s. 5)		$ 190 00	
Fees:			
For examinations, certificates and renewals:			
Board of Registration of Barbers (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 87–0, as amended)	$30 209 50		
Board of Registration of Certified Public Accountants (G. L. Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 87B)	6 190 00		
Board of Registration of Architects (G. L. Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 60B, 60C)	6 320 00		
Board of Dental Examiners (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 45 and 48 as amended)	10 975 75		
State Examiners of Electricians (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 141, s. 3, as amended)	55 556 00		
Board of Registration in Embalming and Funeral Directing (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 83, as amended)	9 669 00		
Board of Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 81K–81Q)	60 745 95		
Board of Registration of Hairdressers (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 87T-JJ)	68 123 55		
Board of Registration in Medicine (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 2, as amended; s. 2A)	23 296 95		
Board of Registration in Chiropody (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 16, as amended)	1 677 00		
Board of Registration of Nurses (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 74)	48 563 32		
Board of Registration in Optometry (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 68 and 69, as amended)	2 944 00		
Board of Registration in Pharmacy (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 24 and 39)	38 717 00		
State Examiners of Plumbers (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 142, s. 5; s. 6, as amended)	33 153 00		
Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 55, as amended)	1 990 00	398 131 02	398 321 02
Total receipts			$398 325 02

EXPENDITURES

1402 DIVISION OF CIVIL SERVICE (Total, $357,935.06)

1402–01 *Commissioner and Associates*			
Personal services			$18 000 00
1402–02 Personal Services			
Personal services			281 920 33
1402–03 *Expenses*			
Professional services (examiners, etc.)		$15 185 50	
Clerks, stenographers, etc. (not on payroll)		2 302 94	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Advertising	$ 537 12		
Books, maps, etc.	353 92		
Express, freight, etc.	85 52		
Office furniture and files	2 825 86		
Paper for printing	2 071 83		
Postage	9 569 32		
Printing and binding	7 370 25		
Rental (rooms for examinations)	1 465 93		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	353 82		
Stationery, office and examination supplies and equipment	7 179 81		
Telephone and telegrams	556 92		
Typewriters	362 75		
Travel	6 608 24	39 341 29	56 829 73
1402–21 *Hearings on Removals*			
Professional services (legal, etc.)			1 185 00

VETERANS SERVICES FUND (Schedule No. 36)—Continued

Department of Education Activities

3513-22 *Regional Educational Centers*			
Personal services		117 158 37	
Professional services:			
Instructors and lecturers	356 968 50		
Other	33 688 75	390 657 25	
Non-professional services (sundry)		236 25	
Clerks, stenographers, etc. (not on payroll)		8 176 75	
Books, maps, etc.		39 31	
Express, freight, etc.		123 96	
Filing equipment		130 26	
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.		1 178 68	
Paper for printing		823 79	
Postage		1 570 71	
Printing and binding		378 34	
Rental (office machines)		85 68	
Repairs to office machines		78 22	
Stationery and office supplies		814 16	
Telephone and telegrams		764 24	
Travel		9 587 51	531 803 48
3513-23 *University of Massachusetts—Fort Devens Branch*			
Personal services:			
Administration		50 906 35	
Instruction		372 858 36	
Maintenance		246 059 61	
Travel, office expenses, etc.		23 604 24	
Furnishings and household supplies		15 390 48	
Medical and general care		4 892 20	
Heat and other plant operation		122 443 16	
Garage and grounds		8 917 17	
Repairs, ordinary		15 872 79	
Repairs and renewals		258 999 57	
Teachers supplies and equipment, college		123 594 56	
Student supplies—reimbursable		91 199 55	
Rental and insurance		64 230 55	
Summer session		40 286 89	1 439 255 48

Total expenditures—Department of Education, $1,971,058.96

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 43)
Code 4100

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

SOLDIERS' HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions:	
Contributions from the United States:	
Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 10, s. 7)	$109 264 10

EXPENDITURES
(4104)

Inter-fund transfer to General Fund—Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts (Account 0430)—for maintenance	$109 264 10

Total expenditures—Governor and Council, $109,264.10

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL FORESTRY, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions:		
Contributions from the United States (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 10, s. 8A):		
Prevention of forest fires	$ 62 606 49	
Development of state forests—nursery work	3 678 00	$ 66 284 49
Balance, July 1, 1946		75 661 17
		$141 945 66

EXPENDITURES
(4110)

4110-12 *Prevention of Forest Fires*			
Personal services		$ 55 450 95	
Professional services (appraisers, etc.)		50 00	
Non-professional services:			
Laborers with teams	$ 261 56		
Other	11 030 89	11 292 45	
Books, maps, etc.		240 05	
Building materials and supplies		8 259 16	
Electricity		467 03	
Educational supplies		447 81	
Express, freight, etc.		66 99	
Fire fighting equipment and supplies		5 496 27	
Guns, ammunition, etc.		2 928 50	
Household supplies		55 52	
Land (purchased)		300 75	
Medical and laboratoy supplies		97 90	
Motor vehicles—purchase and maintenance:			
Passenger automobiles (purchased)	6 261 32		
Gasoline and oil	4 890 86		
Rental (garages)	1 017 00		
Repairs and supplies	6 287 99	18 457 17	
Observation towers		6 300 00	
Postage		417 98	
Printing and binding		257 34	
Radio equipment and supplies		1 453 25	
Repairs (buildings)		96 61	
Rental (land)		240 00	
Stationery and office supplies		596 35	
Telephone and telegrams		3 780 68	
Tools, implements, etc.		1 408 85	
Travel		2 392 67	
Other expenses		76 70	
Reimbursements—cities, towns and fire districts (under G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 48, s. 24)		4 539 63	$ 125 170 61
4110-21 *Development of State Forests*			
Inter-fund transfer to General Fund—Development of State Forests (Account 1002-21)—for nursery work			3 678 00
Total expenditures			128 848 61
Balance, June 30, 1947			13 097 05
			$141 945 66

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 43)—Continued

PITMAN-ROBERTSON ACT, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4110–53)

Gifts, grants and contributions:		
Contributions from the United States (Acts 1938, c. 392; 1945, c. 548)	$ 12 390 63	
Less amount transferred to Inland Fisheries and Game Fund—Department of Conservation (for wild life restoration projects) —see Schedule 35	12 390 63	–
Total expenditures—Department of Conservation, $128,848.61		

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION
(Acts 1943, c. 517, s. 2; 1947, c. 466, s. 6)

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE—FITCHBURG—GYMNASIUM PE9

Balance, July 1, 1946 and June 30, 1947 (no transactions in 1947)	$5 900 00

MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE—SALEM—FIREPROOFING STAIRWAY PE8

RECEIPTS

Balance, July 1, 1946 (no receipts in 1947)	$875 00

EXPENDITURES
(4106–14)

Professional services (architects and engineers)	$ 722 60
Balance, June 30, 1947	152 40
	$875 00

AID TO THE BLIND—ADMINISTRATION, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$ 16 049 18
Balance, July 1, 1946	241 25
	$16 290 43

EXPENDITURES
(4113–01)

Personal services	$ 12 853 61
Professional services (consultants)	300 00
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	88 00
Electricity	60 19
Medical care	202 50
Office furniture	171 72
Postage	183 78
Rental (office)	792 50
Repairs (office machines)	16 23
Stationery, printing and office supplies	60 23
Telephone and telegrams	314 81
Travel	1 083 47
Typewriters	129 93
Other expenses	7 75
Total expenditures	16 264 72
Balance, June 30, 1947	25 71
	$16 290 43

AID TO THE BLIND—GRANTS IN AID, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$307 258 25
Miscellaneous (refunds of prior years' payments)	359 75
Total receipts	307 618 00
Balance, July 1, 1946	5 872 33
	$313 490 33

EXPENDITURES
(4113–02)

Subsidies (to blind persons)	$295 580 00
Balance, June 30, 1947	17 910 33
	$313 490 33

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 43)—Continued

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—SMITH HUGHES AND GEORGE DEEN ACTS, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States):	
Vocational Education Trust, United States Grant (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 74, ss. 19–22):	
Smith-Hughes and George Deen Acts	$465 041 34
Less amount transferred to General Fund receipts to reimburse the Department of Education for supervision in the agricultural division	11 200 00
Total receipts (net)	453 841 34
Balance, July 1, 1946	61 925 24
	$515 766 58

EXPENDITURES
(4113-21)

Personal services	$ 24 680 00
Professional services (instructors and lecturers)	5 574 00
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	284 40
Reimbursements (cities and towns)	385 176 37
Travel	6 479 90
	422 194 67
Inter-fund transfer to General Fund—Department of Education—Teachers for Vocational Schools (Account 1301–31)	36 045 03
Total expenditures	458 239 70
Balance, June 30, 1947	57 526 88
	$515 766 58

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$159 154 68
Miscellaneous (refunds of prior years' payments)	21 60
Total receipts	159 176 28
Balance, July 1, 1946	45 935 77
	$205 112 05

EXPENDITURES
(4113–29)

Personal services		$118 491 50
Professional services (sundry)		238 00
Non-professional services (sundry)		109 30
Office and administrative expenses:		
Books, maps, etc.	$ 176 36	
Electricity	345 38	
Express, freight, etc.	31 93	
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	144 60	
Office furniture and files	1 062 56	
Office machines (purchased)	772 08	
Outside laundry	102 28	
Paper for printing	56 25	
Postage	938 80	
Printing and binding	387 43	
Rental (office)	5 540 60	
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	80 17	
Stationery and office supplies	1 747 76	
Telephone and telegrams	821 12	
Travel	8 597 66	20 804 98
Medical care		7 233 64
Medical supplies and equipment		4 695 04
School books, instructional supplies and equipment		2 400 55
Tuition		50 159 52
Other expenses		29 17
Total expenditures		204 161 70
Balance, June 30, 1947		950 35
		$205 112 05

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 43)—Continued

FARM LABOR PROGRAM, U. S. GRANT—UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)		$5 000 00

EXPENDITURES
(4113–32)

Co-operative work with Federal Government (allotment to University of Massachusetts)		$5 000 00

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4113–51)

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$25 000 00	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education—Massachusetts Maritime Academy—for maintenance (Schedule 13)	25 000 00	–

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY—SUBSISTENCE OF MIDSHIPMEN, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4113–52)

From the United States	$ 34 957 50	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education—Massachusetts Maritime Academy—reimbursement for subsistence of midshipmen (Schedule 13)	34 957 50	–

Total expenditures—Department of Education, $979,968.72

Department of Labor and Industries Activities

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—ADMINISTRATION—U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)—G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 151A, s. 60, as amended		$4 771 766 82
Sales (waste paper)		984 51
Miscellaneous (commission on pay station receipts)		4 202 25
Total receipts		4 776 953 58
Balance, July 1, 1946		161 853 87
		$4 938 807 45

EXPENDITURES
(4116–01)

Personal services			$3 950 404 80
Professional services (sheriffs and constables)			1 751 69
Non-professional services (cleaners, janitors, etc.)			7 091 70
Office and administrative expenses:			
Advertising		$ 1 152 85	
Books, maps, etc.		1 426 89	
Electricity		37 395 67	
Express, freight, etc.		4 177 32	
Office furniture and files		4 437 35	
Office machines (purchased)		6 628 93	
Postage		958 19	
Premium on bonds		802 50	
Printing and binding		450 58	
Rentals:			
Offices	$264 517 19		
Office machines	165 086 46	429 603 65	
Repairs to office furniture and equipment		5 161 42	
Stationery and office supplies		164 692 42	
Telephone and telegrams		69 236 79	
Travel		57 403 75	
Other		1 816 71	785 345 02
Repairs (buildings)			43 348 92
Pensions and retirement allowances			5 718 26
Other expenses			15 08
Total expenditures			4 793 675 47
Balance, June 30, 1947			145 131 98
			$4 938 807 45

S T A T I S T I C S

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Fiscal Period Ended June 30, 1947
(From Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Administration and Finance)

I. STATISTICS OF STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART

Teachers and students in teachers colleges and in model and practice schools for the school year ending August 31, 1947

	State Teachers Colleges											Model and Practice Schools		
	Teachers		Enrollment of Students									Teachers	Pupils	
				Regular Sessions				June & August '47						
									Degree Courses					
NAME OF TEACHERS COLLEGE	Men	Women	New Admissions in September, 1946 & January, 1947	Men	Women	Total	Summer Session of 1947	Diploma Courses	B.S. Ed.	M. Ed.	Since establishment of school	Men	Women	Average membership
Bridgewater	13	16	229	78	373	451	—	—	108	9	9,246	-	12	264
Fitchburg	17	8	176	216	171	387	247	—	87	41	4,796	6	14	181
Framingham	8	27	159	-	469	469	—	—	94	—	7,546	-	12	366
Hyannis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	—	1	7	1,626	-	-	-
Lowell	6	11	65	12	171	183	—	—	38	—	3,857	1	13	266
North Adams	6	7	114	87	70	157	117	—	13	9	2,278	-	6	135
Salem	10	18	156	76	318	394	—	—	64	—	7,667	3	9	234.8
Westfield	5	6	74	47	115	162	—	—	26	—	4,515	2	9	351
Worcester	8	11	87	54	113	167	—	—	45	—	3,695	-	11	179
Massachusetts School of Art	16	11	176	166	321	487	—	41	16	—	4,290	-	-	-
TOTAL	89	116	1,227	736	2,121	2,837	489	41	492	66	49,495	12	86	2,276.8

* - Operation Temporarily Suspended (except for Summer Session)

II. STATISTICS OF SUPERINTENDENCY UNIONS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

(Note - the number indicates the superintendency union in which the town is found in the table that follows)

Index of Towns

48	Alford	13	Buckland	67	Essex
33	Amherst	66	Carlisle	26	Fairhaven
56	Ashburnham	44	Carver	60	Florida
28	Ashby	27	Charlemont	59	Franklin
32	Ashfield	30	Charlton	49	Freetown
3	Ashland	21	Chatham	24	Gay Head
42	Auburn	41	Cheshire	25	Georgetown
35	Avon	7	Chester	23	Gill
57	Ayer	47	Chesterfield	32	Goshen
5	Barre	24	Chilmark	49	Gosnold
7	Becket	60	Clarksburg	11	Grafton
64	Bedford	13	Colrain	22	Granby
54	Belchertown	51	Conway	52	Granville
20	Bellingham	32	Cummington	25	Groveland
49	Berkley	51	Deerfield	40	Halifax
6	Berlin	15	Dennis	17	Hampden
23	Bernardston	49	Dighton	41	Hancock
61	Blackstone	36	Douglas	18	Hanover
34	Blandford	53	Dudley	18	Hanson
66	Bolton	65	Dunstable	5	Hardwick
14	Bourne	10	East Brookfield	66	Harvard
57	Boxborough	21	Eastham	21	Harwich
25	Boxford	4	Easthampton	27	Hawley
68	Boylston	17	East Longmeadow	27	Heath
15	Brewster	24	Edgartown	39	Hinsdale
8	Brimfield	48	Egremont	35	Holbrook
10	Brookfield	37	Erving	31	Holden

30	Holland
3	Hopkinton
2	Hubbardston
34	Huntington
40	Kingston
44	Lakeville
41	Lanesborough
38	Lee
37	Leverett
64	Lexington
23	Leyden
66	Littleton
28	Lunenburg
43	Lynnfield
67	Manchester
1	Marshfield
14	Mashpee
26	Mattapoisett
45	Medfield
20	Mendon
55	Merrimac
7	Middlefield
62	Middleton
12	Millbury
45	Millis
61	Millville
60	Monroe
8	Monson
38	Monterey
34	Montgomery
46	Mount Washington
41	New Ashford
16	New Braintree
55	Newbury
46	New Marlborough
37	New Salem
45	Norfolk
6	Northborough
10	North Brookfield
23	Northfield
58	Norton
18	Norwell
24	Oak Bluffs
31	Oakham
21	Orleans
38	Otis
12	Oxford
31	Paxton
33	Pelham
40	Pembroke
65	Pepperell
39	Peru
5	Petersham
2	Phillipston
32	Plainfield
58	Plainville
40	Plympton
9	Princeton
19	Provincetown
35	Randolph
63	Raynham
50	Rehoboth
48	Richmond
44	Rochester
27	Rowe
25	Rowley
2	Royalston
34	Russell
31	Rutland
55	Salisbury
52	Sandisfield
14	Sandwich
60	Savoy
1	Scituate
50	Seekonk
46	Sheffield
13	Shelburne
29	Sherborn
57	Shirley
37	Shutesbury
4	Southampton
6	Southborough
22	South Hadley
52	Southwick
9	Sterling
66	Stow
30	Sturbridge
29	Sudbury
51	Sunderland
42	Sutton
2	Templeton
62	Tewksbury
24	Tisbury
52	Tolland
43	Topsfield
28	Townsend
19	Truro
65	Tyngsborough
38	Tyringham

11	Upton
36	Uxbridge
8	Wales
54	Ware
16	Warren
23	Warwick
39	Washington
29	Wayland
53	Webster
19	Wellfleet
37	Wendell
43	Wenham
68	West Boylston
63	West Bridgewater
16	West Brookfield
4	Westhampton
9	Westminster
55	West Newbury
48	West Stockbridge
24	West Tisbury
45	Westwood
51	Whately
17	Wilbraham
47	Williamsburg
62	Wilmington
56	Winchendon
39	Windsor
47	Worthington
59	Wrentham
15	Yarmouth

II. Statistics of Superintendency Unions, Year Ending June 30, 1947

Number	Union	Date of entering union	State quinquennial valuation, Chap. 559, July 9, 1945	Number of principals and full time teachers Jan. 1, 1947	Number of school buildings Jan. 1, 1945	Each town's share of superintendent's Full Salary	Each town's share of superintendent's Traveling expenses	State aid for 1946-1947 on account of employment of school superintendents
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Marshfield	1888	$8,955,577	18	3	$1,996.66	$159.35	-
	Scituate	1888	14,731,793	33	4	2,995.00	260.82	-
2.	Hubbardston	1889	896,634	4	1	640.00	80.00	$309.33
	Phillipston	1889	415,965	2	2	320.00	40.00	154.67
	Royalston	1889	843,047	5	2	640.00	80.00	309.33
	Templeton	1889	3,546,386	28	5	2,400.00	300.00	1,160.00
3.	Ashland	1889	3,258,392	20	1	2,135.00	259.66	919.07
	Hopkinton	1889	3,727,396	19	2	2,340.00	302.70	1,014.26
4.	Easthampton	1889	12,609,011	47	5	3,169.50	191.50	-
	Southampton	1889	1,274,519	4	1	673.13	48.45	305.37
	Westhampton	1889	415,965	3	1	264.38	53.25	134.42
5.	Barre	1890	3,478,189	24	3	1,480.00	160.00	773.33
	Hardwick	1890	1,897,123	13	4	1,480.00	160.00	773.33
	Petersham	1890	1,594,532	9	1	740.00	80.00	386.67

6.	Berlin	1890	1,369,021	4	3	765.00	77.40	385.22
	Northborough	1890	2,429,536	16	2	1,530.00	157.20	771.55
	Southborough	1890	3,813,012	18	4	1,530.00	159.40	772.56
7.	Becket	1890	987,076	4	1	1,192.62	174.42	570.90
	Chester	1890	1,471,145	14	2	2,200.51	378.43	1,077.01
	Middlefield	1890	367,936	2	2	596.16	87.28	285.42
8.	Brimfield	1890	1,178,567	11	2	1,054.26	125.00	499.23
	Monson	1890	3,882,339	25	4	2,410.00	300.00	1,147.27
	Wales	1893	419,594	2	1	602.53	75.00	286.83
9.	Princeton	1890	1,386,550	9	2	800.00	88.37	386.67
	Sterling	1890	2,439,789	9	1	1,600.00	176.72	773.32
	Westminster	1890	2,111,204	9	2	1,600.00	176.75	773.34
10.	Brookfield	1891	1,538,216	10	2	1,389.75	189.06	671.54
	East Brookfield	1921	1,178,567	6	1	835.66	103.35	399.41
	North Brookfield	1891	2,936,362	14	2	1,791.80	235.68	862.38
11.	Grafton	1891	4,991,579	39	7	3,745.00	651.80	-
	Upton	1891	1,666,378	7	3	1,217.00	148.00	458.02
12.	Millbury	1891	6,958,795	44	8	3,150.00	300.00	-
	Oxford	1891	3,777,676	34	3	2,100.00	200.00	773.33
13.	Buckland	1892	3,196,995	8	2	1,291.46	133.32	644.43
	Colrain	1892	1,754,249	9	7	1,291.46	133.32	644.44
	Shelburne	1892	3,716,047	19	5	1,291.48	133.32	644.44

14.	Bourne	1892	10,944,806	27	4	3,547.56	508.58	-
	Mashpee	1892	1,044,419	4	1	889.92	118.28	303.62
	Sandwich	1892	3,189,064	13	1	1,170.17	185.35	408.21
15.	Brewster	1903	2,357,135	5	1	600.00	81.51	295.11
	Dennis	1892	4,922,252	10	1	1,200.00	139.26	-
	Yarmouth	1892	7,163,768	21	1	2,200.00	243.95	-
16.	New Braintree	1898	693,275	2	1	622.05	52.00	251.33
	Warren	1893	3,327,719	20	2	3,014.55	252.00	1,218.00
	West Brookfield	1898	1,602,158	8	4	1,148.40	96.00	464.00
17.	East Longmeadow	1893	6,776,216	16	2	2,030.74	322.84	-
	Hampden	1893	1,057,396	6	1	902.52	143.50	386.66
	Wilbraham	1893	3,674,357	12	3	1,579.43	251.09	676.66
18.	Hanover	1894	5,358,206	22	4	1,375.00	149.97	-
	Hanson	1894	3,050,409	12	2	1,375.00	147.34	642.15
	Norwell	1894	2,639,902	17	2	1,375.00	161.05	647.93
19.	Provincetown	1894	7,343,047	26	4	2,562.70	380.00	-
	Truro	1902	1,802,515	4	1	743.64	110.00	354.92
	Wellfleet	1894	2,357,135	8	1	743.64	110.00	354.92
20.	Bellingham	1894	3,050,409	21	4	1,931.40	240.00	1,161.92
	Mendon	1894	1,632,181	9	1	1,281.60	160.00	771.41
21.	Chatham	1903	7,944,594	16	1	1,200.00	100.00	-
	Eastham	1894	1,594,532	3	1	400.00	100.00	219.70
	Harwich	1894	8,612,531	19	3	1,600.00	100.00	-
	Orleans	1894	4,997,518	17	2	800.00	100.00	-

22.	Granby	1895	1,109,240	7	1	735.00	100.00	281.99
	South Hadley	1895	10,540,021	49	6	4,394.95	100.00	-
23.	Bernardston	1917	1,103,808	9	5	950.00	150.00	483.33
	Gill	1895	1,086,099	6	3	767.50	112.50	386.67
	Leyden	1901	342,936	3	3	327.50	112.50	193.33
	Northfield	1895	2,119,591	14	2	1,490.00	50.00	676.67
	Warwick	1895	421,523	3	1	365.00	75.00	193.33
24.	Chilmark	1897	843,047	1	1	227.50	35.26	96.67
	Edgartown	1895	5,378,180	15	1	1,137.50	176.31	-
	Gay Head	1902	210,762	1	1	227.50	35.26	96.67
	Oak Bluffs	1895	5,270,307	14	2	1,137.50	176.31	-
	Tisbury	1895	6,325,956	15	1	1,365.00	211.58	-
	West Tisbury	1895	831,930	1	1	455.00	70.53	193.33
25.	Boxford	1930	1,317,222	5	2	592.56	82.50	289.48
	Georgetown	1895	2,149,152	13	2	1,185.00	165.00	578.92
	Groveland	1895	1,714,765	15	5	1,382.48	192.41	675.36
	Rowley	1895	1,802,515	7	2	790.10	118.35	389.57
26.	Fairhaven	1897	12,445,006	67	7	4,643.35	93.99	-
	Mattapoisett	1897	4,115,233	11	1	1,160.85	23.50	349.00
27.	Charlemont	1897	1,006,563	8	2	1,563.36	186.62	902.20
	Hawley	1897	274,349	2	2	446.66	53.22	257.71
	Heath	1902	471,523	4	3	1,116.65	133.30	644.41
	Rowe	1897	762,602	1	1	223.33	26.68	128.89
28.	Ashby	1897	1,386,550	9	1	750.00	81.02	386.67
	Lunenburg	1905	2,703,772	19	3	1,500.00	162.05	773.33
	Townsend	1897	2,703,772	18	1	1,500.00	162.05	773.33

29.	Sherborn	1940	3,466,374	8	2	1,120.00	160.00	386.67
	Sudbury	1898	4,203,275	12	2	1,680.00	240.00	580.00
	Wayland	1898	6,332,763	27	3	2,800.00	400.00	-
30.	Charlton	1902	2,297,156	16	5	2,325.00	274.10	971.05
	Holland	1902	277,310	2	1	428.32	66.77	184.97
	Sturbridge	1898	2,593,217	8	3	1,860.00	220.55	777.31
31.	Holden	1900	4,382,143	37	4	2,613.50	240.00	1,168.14
	Oakham	1900	525,110	2	1	320.00	30.00	143.28
	Paxton	1900	1,285,983	4	1	426.68	40.00	191.05
	Rutland	1900	1,663,860	13	2	962.50	90.00	430.86
32.	Ashfield	1900	1,525,205	8	1	1,200.00	160.00	773.33
	Cummington	1900	623,947	4	1	600.00	80.00	386.67
	Goshen	1900	446,523	2	1	600.00	80.00	386.67
	Plainfield	1900	367,936	1	1	600.00	80.00	386.66
33.	Amherst	1901	11,633,775	54	9	4,925.00	284.97	-
	Pelham	1901	740,046	3	2	600.00	19.52	198.70
34.	Blandford	1901	950,221	3	1	760.00	90.00	386.66
	Huntington	1901	1,180,256	10	2	1,330.04	157.50	676.67
	Montgomery	1901	317,936	1	1	380.00	45.00	193.33
	Russell	1901	4,474,928	7	2	1,330.04	157.50	676.67
35.	Avon	1901	2,118,339	17	2	1,275.04	99.84	522.71
	Holbrook	1901	3,792,488	24	4	1,456.67	136.15	605.56
	Randolph	1901	8,432,118	63	8	1,945.11	172.46	-
36.	Douglas	1901	2,560,496	18	3	1,940.00	-	666.67
	Uxbridge	1901	8,693,293	45	8	2,910.00	-	-

37.	Erving	1901	2,512,889	8	3	1,350.00	152.81	580.00
	Leverett	1901	541,100	5	4	900.00	101.87	386.66
	New Salem	1902	367,936	6	5	1,350.00	152.80	580.00
	Shutesbury	1901	421,523	2	1	360.00	40.75	154.67
	Wendell	1901	353,673	2	2	540.00	61.12	232.00
38.	Lee	1901	5,734,825	26	3	2,232.40	115.00	-
	Monterey	1901	970,585	2	2	658.40	115.00	315.42
	Otis	1901	765,104	3	2	859.20	115.00	397.31
	Tyringham	1901	531,662	1	1	530.50	115.00	263.25
39.	Hinsdale	1901	1,047,374	6	1	1,607.81	248.02	794.40
	Peru	1901	317,936	1	1	575.25	92.68	285.91
	Washington	1912	235,762	2	1	766.32	115.03	377.27
	Windsor	1901	528,698	2	1	949.09	162.34	475.75
40.	Halifax	1901	1,663,860	4	2	704.38	170.00	360.06
	Kingston	1901	5,121,176	21	4	1,559.69	185.00	-
	Pembroke	1901	3,466,374	17	3	1,308.13	230.00	633.38
	Plympton	1901	893,047	3	1	452.80	85.00	221.46
41.	Cheshire	1912	1,418,354	6	1	1,200.00	200.00	773.33
	Hancock	1902	538,698	4	4	480.00	80.00	309.33
	Lanesborough	1902	1,607,506	8	5	1,200.00	200.00	773.33
	New Ashford	1902	138,655	1	1	120.00	20.00	77.34
42.	Auburn	1902	8,186,929	53	7	3,958.13	527.00	-
	Sutton	1902	2,135,889	17	5	1,651.35	281.00	582.14
43.	Lynnfield	1912	5,809,086	15	2	1,400.00	140.00	-
	Topsfield	1912	3,189,064	14	1	1,400.00	140.00	676.67
	Wenham	1902	4,475,995	9	1	1,200.00	120.00	580.00

44.	Carver	1902	3,119,737	9	3	1,381.02	172.50	726.61
	Lakeville	1902	1,793,268	8	3	1,197.54	138.75	625.00
	Rochester	1902	1,686,093	7	3	1,105.00	138.75	581.72
45.	Medfield	1908	3,304,925	18	2	1,200.00	125.00	483.33
	Millis	1902	3,466,374	20	1	1,200.00	125.00	483.33
	Norfolk	1902	1,687,042	6	2	1,200.00	125.00	483.34
	Westwood	1902	8,630,467	27	3	1,200.00	125.00	-
46.	Mt. Washington	1902	207,982	0	1	330.00	40.08	193.38
	New Marlborough	1902	1,605,345	8	1	1,320.00	159.84	773.28
	Sheffield	1902	1,871,842	15	4	1,649.84	200.00	966.62
47.	Chesterfield	1902	683,203	3	2	825.00	69.12	462.75
	Williamsburg	1902	1,605,991	14	2	1,650.00	138.24	925.49
	Worthington	1902	843,047	2	1	825.00	69.12	462.75
48.	Alford	1902	367,936	1	1	390.00	150.00	232.00
	Egremont	1902	1,109,240	2	2	780.00	150.00	399.55
	Richmond	1902	843,047	3	1	1,170.00	150.00	567.11
	West Stockbridge	1902	1,579,183	5	1	1,560.00	150.00	734.67
49.	Berkley	1902	1,062,998	5	1	472.39	81.60	196.52
	Dighton	1902	3,813,012	28	5	3,106.42	246.00	1,189.24
	Freetown	1924	1,733,187	10	6	943.33	164.40	392.95
	Gosnold	1936	1,371,744	1	2	327.86	108.00	154.62
50.	Rehoboth	1902	3,203,043	18	3	1,459.96	200.00	792.42
	Seekonk	1913	6,746,576	30	5	2,190.00	200.00	-
51.	Conway	1903	1,060,526	4	1	770.00	105.82	386.47
	Deerfield	1903	4,644,942	19	3	1,540.00	213.84	-
	Sunderland	1903	1,571,744	4	1	770.00	105.82	386.47
	Whately	1903	1,455,877	4	2	770.00	105.82	386.47

52.	Granville	1903	2,224,766	5	2	1,295.04	192.27	676.68
	Sandisfield	1903	762,602	2	2	924.96	137.37	483.33
	Southwick	1903	2,565,117	10	1	1,110.00	164.82	580.00
	Tolland	1903	475,110	2	1	369.96	54.94	193.32
53.	Dudley	1903	4,093,701	19	4	1,823.00	123.60	617.09
	Webster	1903	12,576,893	47	5	3,821.00	226.80	-
54.	Belchertown	1904	1,955,792	21	5	1,100.00	250.00	442.37
	Ware	1941	7,463,536	31	3	4,400.00	150.00	-
55.	Merrimac	1912	2,173,238	15	4	1,000.00	150.00	483.33
	Newbury	1905	2,565,117	8	2	1,000.00	150.00	483.33
	Salisbury	1905	3,395,562	12	1	1,000.00	150.00	483.33
	West Newbury	1905	1,582,506	11	1	1,000.00	150.00	483.34
56.	Ashburnham	1905	1,983,466	11	2	1,100.00	206.58	512.47
	Winchendon	1905	6,123,632	46	9	3,300.00	322.56	-
57.	Ayer	1909	4,243,255	27	4	2,550.00	222.09	1,148.06
	Boxborough	1921	415,965	3	3	425.00	37.02	191.34
	Shirley	1909	2,556,218	11	2	1,275.00	111.04	574.03
58.	Norton	1911	2,703,772	20	4	2,733.32	373.47	1,161.24
	Plainville	1911	1,941,170	12	2	1,816.66	248.98	772.09
59.	Franklin	1911	9,688,968	48	8	3,545.37	280.00	-
	Wrentham	1911	4,622,368	20	3	1,503.84	120.00	-
60.	Clarksburg	1912	996,753	7	4	1,207.50	120.00	580.00
	Florida	1912	1,582,506	4	3	1,207.50	120.00	580.00
	Monroe	1912	1,109,240	2	1	805.00	80.00	386.67
	Savoy	1912	260,762	3	3	805.00	80.00	386.66

61.	Blackstone	1913	2,773,100	23	4	2,550.00	288.00	1,227.92
	Millville	1917	1,056,221	9	1	1,500.00	78.00	682.75
62.	Middleton	1916	2,433,023	10	1	365.00	97.86	214.85
	Tewksbury	1930	4,991,579	28	4	912.50	124.71	-
	Wilmington	1916	4,651,106	37	10	2,472.50	143.05	-
63.	Raynham	1920	2,149,152	11	3	1,433.28	133.33	644.44
	West Bridgewater	1920	4,004,472	28	7	2,866.56	266.67	1,288.89
64.	Bedford	1921	3,171,805	14	2	1,300.00	59.60	371.86
	Lexington	1921	26,354,606	100	6	5,350.00	359.15	-
65.	Dunstable	1911	485,292	3	1	502.50	55.00	287.45
	Pepperell	1909	3,327,719	21	3	2,005.00	237.20	1,156.09
	Tyngsborough	1924	1,582,506	7	1	837.42	91.67	479.04
66.	Bolton	1926	1,247,895	5	2	420.04	44.55	193.58
	Carlisle	1926	1,268,157	4	1	420.14	40.92	192.11
	Harvard	1926	2,639,902	10	2	1,050.04	108.43	482.70
	Littleton	1926	3,267,821	14	1	1,260.00	141.82	584.10
	Stow	1926	1,525,205	10	3	1,049.97	104.05	480.84
67.	Essex	1929	1,802,515	9	1	1,830.32	75.73	689.90
	Manchester	1929	10,560,807	20	3	2,922.12	99.82	-
68.	Boylston	1921	1,078,808	6	2	937.00	300.00	580.47
	West Boylston	1921	3,050,409	18	4	2,783.00	100.00	1,352.86
	Totals	-	-	-	-	$292,906.22	$31,736.79	$91,612.41

III. TOWNS OF LESS THAN 500 FAMILIES AND STATE AID FOR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION THEREIN, SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

Explanation of Abbreviations and Symbols in Table

In columns 5 and 7 --

"Excess" denotes that the ratio of the valuation to the net average membership of the schools exceeded the corresponding ratio for the Commonwealth; consequently the town received no high school aid or tuition reimbursement.

In column 7 --

*denotes valuation over $1,000,000; reimbursement, ONE-HALF.
‡denotes valuation of $500,000 to $1,000,000; reimbursement, THREE-FOURTHS.
No symbol, valuation less than $500,000; reimbursement IN FULL.

Towns	Families, U. S. Census 1940	Local High School: Years in Course	Local High School: Resident pupils in membership of high school	Local High School: Number of teachers based on time devoted to high school	Local High School: State Aid	Attendance at High Schools in other towns or cities: Resident pupils attending public high schools in other towns and cities	Attendance at High Schools in other towns or cities: State reimbursement for tuition	Attendance at High Schools in other towns or cities: State reimbursement for transportation (3)	Total State aid for high school education
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Alford	64	-	-	-	-	4	$422.88	-	$422.88
Ashby	304	4	48	3.466	$866.66	-	-	-	866.66
Ashfield	244	4	58	4.000	1,000.00	-	-	-	1,000.00
Becket	213	-	-	-	-	21	2,015.63‡	-	2,015.63
Berkley	289	-	-	-	-	41	3,844.42‡	-	3,844.42
Berlin	283	-	-	-	-	43	1,927.01*	-	1,927.01
Bernardston	264	4	44	3.040	760.00	-	-	-	760.00
Blandford	137	-	-	-	-	23	Excess	-	-
Bolton	215	1 (1)	10	.724	181.00	28	1,309.78*	-	1,490.78

(1) Third year of Junior High

210

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Boxborough	99	-	-	-	-	20	$2,946.56	-	$2,946.56
Boxford	222	-	-	-	-	37	2,314.96*	-	2,314.96
Boylston	326	-	-	-	-	41	4,513.59‡	-	4,513.59
Brewster	248	-	-	-	-	44	Excess	-	-
Brimfield	286	4	68	4.000	1,000.00	-	-	-	1,000.00
Brookfield	402	4 (1)	58	4.023	1,008.20	-	-	-	1,008.20
Buckland	460	-	-	-	-	55	Excess	-	-
Carlisle	210	-	-	-	-	36	2,786.65*	-	2,786.65
Carver	484	-	-	-	-	41	Excess	-	-
Charlemont	243	4	41	4.171	1,042.86	-	-	-	1,042.86
Cheshire	431	-	-	-	-	96	4,563.56*	-	4,563.56
Chester	355	4	81	5.600	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Chesterfield	127	-	-	-	-	13	1,407.07‡	-	1,407.07
Chilmark	75	-	-	-	-	10	Excess	-	-
Clarksburg	352	-	-	-	-	51	4,662.67‡	-	4,662.67
Colrain	390	-	-	-	-	55	4,196.21*	-	4,196.21
Conway	258	-	-	-	-	44	4,116.00‡	-	4,116.00

(1) Junior High System

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Cummington	166	1 (1)	7	.571	$142.85	14	$1,738.50‡	-	$1,881.35
Dover	389	4 (2)	74	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Dunstable	120	-	-	-	-	25	2,365.89	-	2,365.89
East Brookfield	294	-	-	-	-	46	2,489.57*	-	2,489.57
Eastham	191	-	-	-	-	33	Excess	-	-
Edgartown	423	4	50	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Egremont	145	-	-	-	-	21	Excess	-	-
Erving	367	-	-	-	-	47	3,064.12*	-	3,064.12
Essex	407	-	-	-	-	70	4,446.63*	-	4,446.63
Florida	105	-	-	-	-	21	Excess	-	-
Freetown	426	-	-	-	-	55	3,787.85*	-	3,787.85
Gay Head	30	-	-	-	-	2	Excess	-	-
Gill	243	-	-	-	-	43	5,182.29‡	-	5,182.29
Goshen	62	-	-	-	-	14	1,931.88	-	1,931.88
Gosnold	29	-	-	-	-	1	Excess	-	-
Granby	250	-	-	-	-	63	3,766.25*	-	3,766.25
Granville	196	-	-	-	-	25	Excess	-	-

(1) Ninth grade (2) Junior High System

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Halifax	251	-	-	-	-	41	$2,941.94*	-	$2,941.94
Hampden	285	-	-	-	-	49	7,367.34‡	-	7,367.34
Hancock	92	-	-	-	-	12	1,255.50	-	1,255.50
Harvard	314	4	34	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Hawley	68	-	-	-	-	7	915.99	-	915.99
Heath	78	-	-	-	-	13	2,022.92	-	2,022.92
Hinsdale	336	-	-	-	-	33	3,476.59‡	-	3,476.59
Holland	72	-	-	-	-	11	1,291.00	-	1,291.00
Hubbardston	284	-	-	-	-	36	3,615.96‡	-	3,615.96
Huntington	371	4	73	5.250	$1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Lakeville	439	-	-	-	-	69	3,994.75*	-	3,994.75
Lanesborough	366	-	-	-	-	64	4,792.54*	-	4,792.54
Leverett	199	-	-	-	-	27	4,454.18	-	4,454.18
Leyden	66	-	-	-	-	7	1,119.70	-	1,119.70
Lincoln	442	-	-	-	-	79	Excess	-	-
Littleton	470	4	77	5.542	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Mashpee	106	-	-	-	-	22	Excess	-	-

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Mattapoisett	471	1 (1)	25	1.258	$314.50	53	$3,694.88*	-	$4,009.38
Mendon	351	4	54	3.385	846.39	-	-	-	846.39
Middlefield	62	-	-	-	-	14	1,789.48	-	1,789.48
Middleton	424	-	-	-	-	90	6,092.94*	-	6,092.94
Millville	413	-	-	-	-	52	3,252.70‡	-	3,252.70
Monroe	53	-	-	-	-	8	Excess	-	-
Monterey	84	-	-	-	-	12	Excess	-	-
Montgomery	42	-	-	-	-	6	Excess	-	-
Mt. Washington	19	-	-	-	-	1	Excess	-	-
New Ashford	24	-	-	-	-	9	1,431.98	-	1,431.98
New Braintree	102	-	-	-	-	27	2,001.70‡	-	2,001.70
Newbury	469	-	-	-	-	42	2,010.23*	-	2,010.23
New Marlborough	274	4	38	3.258	814.58	-	-	-	814.58
New Salem	125	4	90	4.050	1,012.50	-	-	-	1,012.50
Norfolk	299	-	-	-	-	51	3,201.35*	-	3,201.35
Oak Bluffs	493	4	48	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Oakham	125	-	-	-	-	13	2,054.16	-	2,054.16

(1) Third year of Junior High

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Orleans	469	4 (1)	147	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Otis	113	-	-	-	-	18	$1,263.75‡	-	$1,263.75
Paxton	219	-	-	-	-	20	1,544.06*	-	1,544.06
Pelham	146	-	-	-	-	24	3,615.63‡	-	3,615.63
Peru	39	-	-	-	-	3	Excess	-	-
Petersham	229	4	27	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Phillipston	134	-	-	-	-	30	4,163.60	-	4,163.60
Plainfield	74	-	-	-	-	8	Excess	-	-
Plainville	377	4	61	5.338	$1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Plympton	167	-	-	-	-	31	3,294.00‡	-	3,294.00
Princeton	217	4 (1)	35	4.857	1,214.25	-	-	-	1,214.25
Richmond	173	-	-	-	-	28	3,349.20‡	-	3,349.20
Rochester	372	-	-	-	-	30	2,021.15*	-	2,021.15
Rowe	68	-	-	-	-	2	Excess	-	-
Rowley	450	-	-	-	-	76	3,755.49*	-	3,755.49
Royalston	223	-	-	-	-	25	2,472.39‡	-	2,472.39
Russell	332	-	-	-	-	60	Excess	-	-

(1) Junior High System

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Rutland	400	4	64	4.940	$1,235.00	-	-	-	$1,235.00
Sandisfield	107	-	-	-	-	7	Excess	-	-
Sandwich	427	4	50	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Savoy	83	-	-	-	-	10	$1,116.21	-	1,116.21
Sheffield	492	4	53	4.575	1,143.75	-	-	-	1,143.75
Shelburne	480	4	260	11.170	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Sherborn	266	4	43	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Shutesbury	48	-	-	-	-	15	2,406.41	-	2,406.41
Southampton	261	-	-	-	-	46	2,601.35*	-	2,601.35
Southwick	422	-	-	-	-	74	5,251.05*	-	5,251.05
Sterling	456	1(1)	21	1.308	327.08	60	4,198.85*	-	4,525.93
Stockbridge	486	4	122	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Stow	360	4	72	4.057	1,014.25	-	-	-	1,014.25
Sudbury	457	4	74	4.428	1,107.14	-	-	-	1,107.14
Sunderland	271	-	-	-	-	44	3,909.47*	-	3,909.47
Tolland	34	-	-	-	-	3	Excess	-	-
Topsfield	319	4	58	-	Excess	-	-	-	-

(1) Third year of Junior High

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Truro	180	-	-	-	-	24	Excess	-	-
Tyngsborough	419	-	-	-	-	48	$2,526.19*	-	$2,526.19
Tyringham	57	-	-	-	-	10	Excess	-	-
Wales	122	-	-	-	-	17	1,687.50	-	1,687.50
Warwick	129	-	-	-	-	22	2,442.45	-	2,442.45
Washington	60	-	-	-	-	11	1,569.80	-	1,569.80
Wellfleet	308	4	39	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Wendell	107	-	-	-	-	17	1,111.72	-	1,111.72
Wenham	342	1 (1)	16	-	Excess	39	Excess	-	-
West Boylston	461	4	93	5.910	$1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
West Brookfield	410	1 (1)	11	1.100	275.00	44	2,689.19*	-	2,964.19
Westhampton	109	-	-	-	-	13	2,451.49	-	2,451.49
West Newbury	396	4 (2)	43	4.285	1,071.43	-	-	-	1,071.43
West Stockbridge	289	-	-	-	-	50	2,418.72*	-	2,418.72
West Tisbury	85	-	-	-	-	13	Excess	-	-
Whately	237	-	-	-	-	30	2,251.31*	-	2,251.31

(1) Third year of Junior High
(2) Junior High System

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Williamsburg	463	4	89	5.000	$1,250.00	-	-	-	$1,250.00
Windsor	79	-	-	-	-	13	$1,950.00	-	1,950.00
Worthington	138	-	-	-	-	14	Excess	-	-
Total (130 towns)	-	-	2,356	-	$25,127.44	3,010	$198,638.78	-(3)	$223,766.22

(3) Due to the fact that the new law, (chapter 679, 1947), which provided for transportation of <u>all</u> school children, was passed as an emergency law, there was no time to segregate the elementary from the high school transportation. (See III a.)

1946 - 1947

Summary

Towns that maintained four-year high schools		33
Received State Grant	22(1)	
Did not receive State grant because "valuation per pupil" was in excess of the corresponding ratio for the Commonwealth. .	11	
Towns sending pupils to high schools in other towns or cities		97
Tuition expenditures:		
Reimbursed in full	22	
Reimbursed three fourths	18	
Reimbursed one half	29	
Not reimbursed	28	
Total		130

(1) In addition, Bolton, Cummington, Mattapoisett, Sterling, and West Brookfield maintained high schools of less than four years and received High School Grant.

List of State-aided High Schools

Ashby, Ashfield, Bernardston, Bolton, Brimfield, Brookfield, Charlemont, Chester, Cummington, Huntington, Littleton, Mattapoisett, Mendon, New Marlboro, New Salem, Plainville, Princeton, Rutland, Sheffield, Shelburne, Sterling, Stow, Sudbury, West Boylston, West Brookfield, West Newbury, Williamsburg -- 27.

III a. TRANSPORTATION
(Chapter 71, Section 7a, (c.679, 1947))

Chapter 679

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-seven

SECTION 1. Chapter 71 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 7 the following section:- Section 7A. The state treasurer shall annually, on or before November twentieth, pay to the several towns from the proceeds of the tax on incomes, which shall be available therefor subject to appropriation, the sums required as reimbursement for expenses approved by the commissioner of education, incurred by any town for the transportation of pupils once daily to and from any school within the town, or in another town, in excess of five dollars per annum per pupil in the net average membership of such town; provided, (a) that no transportation reimbursement shall be made on account of any pupil who resides less than one and one half miles from the school which he attends, measured by a commonly travelled route; and (b) that the amount of grant, per pupil, for transportation to private schools in towns which furnish such transportation, shall not exceed the amount of grant per pupil for transportation to public schools. There shall be allocated from the proceeds of the tax on incomes such sums as the commissioner of education shall certify as necessary for the payment of such reimbursement. No town shall be reimbursed for its transportation expense, in any year, an amount less than the amount of reimbursement for such expense received in the year nineteen hundred and forty-six.

Distribution, Nov. 20, 1947:--(on basis of school year, 1946-47)

255 towns received ---------- $1,117,291.02
96 towns were not entitled to receive reimbursement because the expense incurred was not "in excess of $5.00 per annum per pupil in net average membership."

IV. CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS IN STATE-AIDED HIGH SCHOOLS

Teachers in State-aided high schools, of which there were 27 in 1946-47, are required by Chapter 71, Section 12 of General Laws, to hold Certificates issued by the Department of Education. Applicants are issued Certificates on credentials without examination. Teachers in the remaining high schools and teachers in elementary schools are not required to hold Term Certificates.

There is only one kind of Certificate now granted, namely, the Term Certificate, the requirements of which are stated in a circular of information, distributed by the Department of Education. There was formerly in the Department a Special Certificate, and these are renewed, but no new ones are granted. The total number of high school teachers' Term Certificates granted up to June 30, 1947 was 2491.

In extraordinary cases, a Permit to teach one or more specified subjects in a particular state-aided high school may be issued by the Department. In 1942-43 there were 24 Permits granted; in 1943-44 there were 60; in 1944-45 there were 53; in 1945-46 there were 66; and in 1946-47 there were 66.

V. TRANSPORTATION OF CHILDREN LIVING ON ISLANDS

Chapter 76, section 14 of the General Laws provides that:- "The department of education may provide transportation to and from school, or board in place thereof, for such children of school age as live upon islands within the commonwealth that are without schools, in cases where the local authorities are not required by law to provide such transportation." [Op. A. G. (1920) 27.]

During the school year 1946-47 there was only one child who came within the above classification and the expense entailed amounted to $114.80.

VI. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

The following table gives a list of the county training schools in the State for the commitment of habitual truants, absentees, and school offenders:

County Training School	Location	Superintendent
Essex	Lawrence	James R. Tetler
Hampden	Agawam	Howard E. Herrick
Middlesex (1)	North Chelmsford	J. Earl Wotton
Worcester	Oakdale	William T. Teachout

The counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Franklin, Hampshire, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth are exempted by law from maintaining training schools of their own, but the county commissioners of each of these counties are required to assign an established training school as a place of commitment for habitual truants, absentees, and school offenders. The places designated by several commissioners are as follow: Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampshire Counties, Agawam; Barnstable, Dukes, Bristol, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties, North Chelmsford.

(1) Under the law, commitments from Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop in Suffolk County must be to the training school for the county of Middlesex.

7. Summary of Personal Interview Results

[illegible]

[illegible]

8. Social Relations Analysis

The following social links [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

(2) [illegible] [illegible]

Number of Pupils Attending, Admitted, and Discharged; also Teachers Employed

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL	Enrolled July 1, 1946	Enrolled June 30, 1947	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Average attend-ance	Teachers Employed
Essex	66	49	29	21	56	4
Hampden	44	33	43	54	34	1
Middlesex	112	99	89	102	96	4
Worcester	50	58	28	25	55	2
Totals - - -	272	239	189	202	241	11

VII. STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

STATE INSTITUTIONS	Number of Pupils					Number of Teachers
	Enrolled July 1, 1946	Enrolled June 30, 1947	Admitted during year	Discharged during the year	Average attend-ance	
State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster	232	174	141	199	198	14
State Industrial School for Boys, Shirley	226	208	312	330	207	25
Lyman School for Boys, Westborough	264	296	203	246	313	16
Totals - - -	722	678	656	775	718	55

VIII. GENERAL SCHOOL FUND

(Chapter 70, General Laws)

Distribution under Part I (Nov. 20, 1947):

General	$4,686,728.33	
Supplementary	148,122.00	
		$4,834,850.33

Distribution under Part II
(March 10, 1947):

Towns in which the proportionate amount paid by such towns of every thousand dollars of State tax as established by the last preceding valuation made for the purpose of apportioning such tax:

Class I-8¢ or less	$51,228.30	
Class II-More than 8¢ but not more than 16¢	54,071.78	
Class III-More than 16¢ but not more than 40¢	213,487.64	
Class IV-More than 40¢ but not more than 50¢	83,998.37	
		$402,786.09

From income tax (Part I)	$4,834,850.33	
From income of Massachusetts School Fund (Part II)	152,786.09	
From income tax (Part II)	250,000.00	
		$5,237,636.42

TABLE NO. 1 - Roster of State-aided Vocationsl
and part-time schools.

School Year ending August 31, 1946

Three hundred and twenty-eight (all) schools in operation during the year (or now) in ninety-three cities and towns listed chronologically by types of schools, with dates of establishment and names of Directors.

Group I la. Thirty-six industrial schools (boys)

Smith's Agricultural (Northampton), Oct., 1908; Philip Fox.
New Bedford Vocational, Nov., 1909; William R. Mackintosh.
Newton Trade, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.
Worcester Boys' Trade High, Feb., 1910; Walter B. Dennen.
Somerville Vocational School for Boys, Sept., 1910; Philip J. Heffernan.
Lowell Vocational, Sept., 1911; Walter J. Markham.
Springfield Trade, Sept., 1911; George A. Burridge.
Westfield Trade, Sept., 1911; Chester C. Derby.
Boston Trade High, Feb., 1912; Edward M. McDonough.
Quincy Trade, Sept., 1912; Frank C. Webster.
Holyoke Vocational, Sept., 1914; William J. Dean.
Diman Vocational High (Fall River), May, 1916; Joseph P. Gilligan.
Independent Industrial Shoemaking School of the City of Lynn,
Aug., 1918; Stephen R. Callahan.
Chicopee Trade, Sept., 1921; John H. Sullivan.
Weymouth Vocational, Feb., 1924; Francis H. Whipple, Jr.
Vineyard Haven Carpentry School (Tisbury), Sept., 1925; Ervin Arbo
Beverly Trade, Nov., 1926; Claude H. Patten.
Charles W. Arnold Trade (Haverhill), Nov., 1926; Chester P. Spofford.
Everett Vocational High, Sept., 1927; John W. Bates.
Arthur A. Hansen Trade, Waltham, Sept., 1928; Harold L. Pride.
Medford Vocational, Nov., 1930; Melvin V. Weldon.
Cole Trade, Day, (Southbridge), Mar., 1932; Clark H. Morrell.
Pittsfield Vocational, April, 1934; John F. Moran.
Saxton Trade (Leominster), Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
Salem Vocational, Sept., 1934; Agnes V. Cragen.
Attleboro Jewelry Trade, Nov., 1934; Frank H. Straker.
Oak Bluffs Trade, Jan., 1936; Charles E. Downs.
Greenfield Vocational, June, 1936; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Barnstable Trade, Nov., 1938; Theodore W. Glover.
North Adams Vocational, Aug., 1940; Charles McCann.
Malden Vocational, Sept., 1941; Leroy M. Twichell.
Marlboro Vocational, Sept., 1941; Warren F. Maddox.
Newburyport Vocational, Sept., 1943; Patrick J. Murnane.
Norwood Vocational, Sept., 1944; Clifford H. Wheeler.
Peabody Vocational, Sept., 1944; Alfred Hurley.
Lynn Vocational, Sept., 1945; Ralph W. Babb.

Group I 1b. Five Day industrial schools (girls)

Trade School for Girls (Boston), Sept., 1909; Esther L. McNellis.
David Hale Fanning Trade High School for Girls (Worcester), Sept., 1911; Blanche M. Penn.
Springfield Trade School for Girls, Jan., 1934; George A. Burridge.
Arthur A. Hansen Trade School for Girls, Sept., 1939; Harold L. Pride.
Henry O. Peabody Trade School, Norwood, Sept., 1942; Blanche L. Marcionette.

Group I 1c. Seven Industrial Departments

Brighton Industrial, Feb., 1929; Percy A. Brigham.
Charlestown Industrial, Feb., 1929; Edward Flaherty.
Dorchester Industrial, Feb., 1929; Arlon O. Bacon.
East Boston Industrial, Feb., 1929; Walter H. Naylor.
Hyde Park Industrial, Feb., 1929; Francis J. Lee.
South Boston Industrial, Jan., 1929; Thomas A. Roche.
Memorial High (Roxbury) Industrial, Sept., 1929; Patrick J. Smith.

Group I 1d. Twenty-nine General Vocational Departments (Boys)

Chicopee, Feb., 1934; John H. Sullivan.
Brockton, March, 1934; Kenrick M. Baker.
Northbridge, March, 1934; James S. Mullaney.
New Bedford, April, 1934; Robert Murdy.
Pittsfield, April, 1934; John F. Moran.
Lawrence, June, 1934; Francis X. Hogan.
Southbridge, July, 1934; Clark H. Morrell.
Attleboro, Sept., 1934; Norman S. Tukey.
Everett, Sept., 1934; John W. Bates.
Leominster, Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
Lynn, Sept., 1934; Ralph W. Babb.
Newton, Sept., 1934; James Forbes.
Salem, Sept., 1934; Agnes V. Cragen.
Taunton, Sept., 1934; Patrick H. Lyons.
Cambridge, December, 1934; Charles G. Harrington.
Haverhill, Sept., 1935; Chester P. Spofford.
Greenfield, June, 1936; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Fitchburg, July, 1936; Watson H. Otis.
Shelburne, Sept., 1937; Thomas W. Watkins.
Somerville, December, 1938; Everett W. Ireland.
Boston, Sept., 1939; Henry D. Fallona.
Medford, October, 1939; Melvin V. Weldon.
Dighton, Sept., 1940; Dana O. Webber.
Gloucester, Sept., 1940; Leonard H. Scott.
Nantucket, Sept., 1941; Richard J. Porter.
Barnstable, Sept., 1943; Melvin C. Knight.
Belmont, Sept., 1943; Donald W. Moore.
Springfield, Sept., 1944[1]; George A. Burridge.
Westport, Sept., 1944; Milton F. Earle.

[1]Re-established.

Group I 2a. One short unit course

Boston, October, 1937; Leo Renaud.

Group I 3a. Ten part-time Cooperative Schools

Beverly Co-operative Trade, Aug., 1909; Claude H. Patten.
Boston:
Charlestown, Sept., 1919; Edward Flaherty.
Hyde Park, Sept., 1919; Francis J. Lee.
Dorchester, Sept., 1920; Arlon O. Bacon.
Brighton, Sept., 1922; Percy A. Brigham.
East Boston, June, 1925; Walter H. Naylor.
South Boston, Jan., 1929; Thomas A. Roche.
Memorial High (Roxbury), Sept., 1929; Patrick J. Smith.
Cole Trade, Southbridge, Sept., 1919; Clark H. Morrell.
Arthur A. Hansen Co-operative Trade, Waltham, July, 1940; Harold L. Pride.

Group I 3b. Ten Trade Preparatory Schools (classes)

Plymouth, Oct., 1936; Burr F. Jones.
Springfield, Sept., 1941; George A. Burridge.
Newton, Nov., 1943; James Forbes.
Worcester, Jan., 1944; Walter B. Dennen.
Arlington, Sept., 1944; Arthur Robinson.
Holyoke, Oct., 1944; Edward J. Burke.
Boston, Feb., 1945; Leo Renaud.
Hudson, Feb., 1945; Robert E. MacCarthy.
Framingham, June, 1945; Joseph P. Keefe.
Taunton, April, 1946; Patrick H. Lyons.

Group I 3c. Seven Apprenticeship Schools (classes)

Pittsfield, Sept., 1927; John F. Moran.
Newton, Oct., 1939; James Forbes.
Waltham, Oct., 1942; Harold L. Pride.
Worcester, March, 1943; Walter B. Dennen.
Springfield, Oct., 1944[1]; George A. Burridge.
Boston, Nov., 1945; Leo C. Renaud.
Gloucester, Nov., 1945; Leonard H. Scott.

Group I 3d. Vocational Art Schools (classes)

Massachusetts School of Art, Nov., 1927; Frank L. Allen.

[1]Re-established.

Group I 4a. Thirty-two evening Industrial Schools (Men)

New Bedford Evening Vocational, Nov., 1907; William R. Mackintosh.
Lawrence, March, 1908; Francis X. Hogan.
Boston Trade School, Evening Classes, Oct., 1908; Charles Doherty.
Newton Evening Vocational, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.
Worcester Boys' Evening Trade, Feb., 1910; Walter B. Dennen.
Springfield Evening Trade, Feb., 1916; Thomas J. Morrison.
Beverly, Nov., 1916; Claude H. Patten.
Lynn Evening Industrial Shoemaking, Jan., 1927; Stephen R. Callahan.
Medford Evening Vocational, Nov., 1930; Melvin V. Weldon.
Cambridge Evening Industrial, Jan., 1934[1]; John M. Tobin.
Pittsfield Evening Vocational, April, 1936[1]; John F. Moran.
Cole Trade Evening (Southbridge), Oct., 1936[1]; Clark H. Morrell.
Northbridge, Oct., 1941; James S. Mullaney.
Northampton, April, 1944; Philip Fox.
Fall River, Oct., 1944[1]; Joseph P. Gilligan.
Holyoke, April, 1945; William J. Dean.
Chicopee, June, 1945; John H. Sullivan.
Brockton, Sept., 1945[1]; Kenrick M. Baker.
Everett, Oct., 1945[1]; John W. Bates.
Framingham, Oct., 1945; Joseph Keefe.
Greenfield, Oct., 1945; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Lowell, Oct., 1945[1]; Walter J. Markham.
Malden, Oct., 1945; Leroy M. Twichell.
Peabody, Oct., 1945; Alfred Hurley.
Salem, Oct., 1945[1]; Agnes V. Cragen.
Taunton, Oct., 1945[1]; Patrick H. Lyons.
Barnstable, Nov., 1945; Theodore W. Glover.
Leominster, Nov., 1945[1]; Rodney F. Poland.
Quincy, Nov., 1945[1]; John L. Mahoney.
Waltham, Nov., 1945[1]; Harold L. Pride.
Fitchburg, Dec., 1945; Watson H. Otis.
North Adams, March 1946; Charles McCann.

Group II. Twenty-one Compulsory Continuation Schools

Boston, Sept., 1914; Henry D. Fallona.
Attleboro, Sept., 1920; Norman S. Tukey.
Brockton, Sept., 1920; Kenrick M. Baker.
Cambridge, Sept., 1920; Charles G. Harrington.
Chicopee, Sept., 1920; John H. Sullivan.
Haverhill, Sept., 1920; William W. Dunbar.
Lawrence, Sept., 1920; Francis X. Hogan.
Leominster, Sept., 1920; Rodney F. Poland.
Lowell, Sept., 1920; Thomas A. Ginty.
Lynn, Sept., 1920; Ralph W. Babb.
New Bedford, Sept., 1920; Robert Murdy.
Northbridge, Sept., 1920; James S. Mullaney.

[1] Re-established.

Group II. Twenty-one Compulsory Continuation Schools (Cont'd.)

Pittsfield, Sept., 1920; John F. Moran.
Salem, Sept., 1920; Agnes V. Cragen.
Somerville, Sept., 1920; Everett W. Ireland.
Southbridge, Sept., 1920; Clark H. Morrell.
Springfield, Sept., 1920; George A. Burridge.
Taunton, Sept., 1920; Patrick H. Lyons.
Worcester, Sept., 1920; Paul J. Corcoran.
Milford, Sept., 1921; David I. Davonen.
Andover, Sept., 1923; Carl M. Gahan.

Group III 1a. Six day homemaking schools

New Bedford Household Arts, Nov., 1907; William R. Mackintosh.
Smith's Household Arts (Northampton), Oct., 1908; Philip Fox.
Lowell Vocational, Sept., 1911; Walter J. Markham.
Essex County School for Homemaking (Hathorne), Sept., 1914; Harold A. Mostrom.
Worcester Household Arts, Jan., 1931; Blanche M. Penn.
Salem Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Agnes V. Cragen.

Group III 1b. Forty-seven day household arts departments.

Fall River Household Arts, Nov., 1919; Charles V. Carroll.
Boston Household Arts, Feb., 1920; Mabel E. Bowker.
Somerville Household Arts, Nov., 1920; Mrs. Amy Webber, Acting.
Everett Household Arts, March, 1921; Frederick A. Ashley.
Scituate Household Arts, Sept., 1921; Frederick A. Calkin.
Hadley Household Arts, April, 1922; James P. Reed.
Pittsfield Household Arts, Sept., 1922; John F. Moran.
Weymouth Household Arts, Feb., 1924; Wallace L. Whittle.
Westport Household Arts, March, 1924; Milton E. Earle.
Haverhill Household Arts, Sept., 1924; Lyman B. Owen.
Falmouth Household Arts, April, 1925; Russell B. Marshall.
Belchertown Household Arts, March, 1925; M. Leroy Greenfield.
Shelburne Household Arts, Sept., 1928; Thomas W. Watkins.
Bourne Household Arts, Sept., 1928; James F. Peebles.
Deerfield Household Arts, Sept., 1930; A. Jerome Goodwin.
Provincetown Household Arts, Nov., 1931; Alton E. Ramey.
Southbridge Household Arts, Sept., 1932; James M. Robertson.
Townsend Household Arts, Oct., 1932; J. Verne Quimby.
Barnstable Household Arts, Sept., 1933; Frederick N. Hodge.
Webster Household Arts, Nov., 1933; Cyril C. Smith.
Brockton Household Arts, Jan., 1935; Ralph W. Haskins.
North Adams Household Arts, Jan., 1935; Richard Anketell.
Dartmouth Household Arts, Sept., 1935; David J. Adair.
Dighton Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Dana O. Webber.
New Salem Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Joseph Ciechon.
Palmer Household Arts, Sept., 1935; P. H. Payton.
Holliston Household Arts, Dec., 1935; Fred W. Miller.

Group III 1b. Forty-seven day household arts departments (Cont'd.)

Winchendon Household Arts, Sept., 1936; Donovan S. Jones.
Adams Household Arts, Sept., 1936; J. Franklin Farrell.
Hatfield Household Arts, Sept., 1936[1]; John C. Jakobek.
Great Barrington Household Arts, Feb., 1937; Kenneth F. Preston.
Beverly Household Arts, Sept., 1937; Frederick Pierce.
Hudson Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Robert E. MacCarthy.
Lee Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Arthur L. Welcome.
Randolph Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Hubert F. Gilgan.
Avon Household Arts, Sept., 1939; H. Carroll Gilgan.
Marshfield Household Arts, Sept., 1939; James Romeo.
Northbridge Household Arts, Sept., 1939; Harrie J. Phipps.
Agawam Household Arts, Sept., 1940; Frederick T. Dacey.
Newburyport Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Howard P. Curtis.
Wellfleet Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Alton E. Ramey.
West Bridgewater Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Nils G. Lindell.
Chicopee Household Arts, Oct., 1941; John L. Fitzpatrick.
Norton Household Arts, Dec., 1942; Charles Randall.
Fitchburg Household Arts, Sept., 1943; Watson H. Otis.
Greenfield Household Arts, Sept., 1944; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Orange Household Arts, Nov., 1945; Hamilton R. Bailey.

Group III 1c. Sixteen general Vocational Departments (girls)

Springfield, Jan., 1934; George A. Burridge.
Brockton, March, 1934; Kenrick M. Baker.
Northbridge, March, 1934; James S. Mullaney.
New Bedford, April, 1934; Robert Murdy.
Pittsfield, April, 1934; John F. Moran.
Lawrence, June, 1934; Francis X. Hogan.
Attleboro, Sept., 1934; Norman S. Tukey.
Everett, Sept., 1934; John W. Bates.
Leominster, Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
Taunton, Sept., 1934; Patrick H. Lyons.
Cambridge, Dec., 1935; Charles G. Harrington.
Fitchburg, July, 1936; Watson H. Otis.
Somerville, Nov., 1937; Everett W. Ireland.
Boston, Sept., 1939; Henry D. Fallona.
Holyoke, Jan., 1940; Henry J. Fitzpatrick.
Fall River, Sept., 1942; Joseph P. Gilligan.

Group III 3. Forty-eight practical art schools

New Bedford, Nov., 1907; William R. Mackintosh.
Lawrence, March, 1908; Francis X. Hogan.
Newton, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.

[1] Re-established

Group III 3. Forty-eight practical art schools
(Cont'd.)

Worcester (Independent Board). Sept., 1911; Blanche M. Penn.
Lowell, Sept., 1911; Walter J. Markham.
Everett, Oct., 1911; Charles W. Bates.
Holyoke, Oct., 1911; William R. Peck.
Somerville, Oct., 1911; John McMahon.
Boston, Oct., 1912; Joseph F. Gould.
Methuen, Oct., 1912; Lewis H. Conant.
Leominster, Feb., 1916; Donald Geary.
Essex County (Hathorne) July, 1918; Harold A. Mostrom.
Beverly, Sept., 1919; Lester Ayers.
Lynn, Feb., 1920; Raymond F. Grady.
Chicopee, Nov., 1921; John F. Fitzpatrick.
Medford, Oct., 1922; Katherine A. Baker.
Brockton, Nov., 1926; Kenrick M. Baker.
Somerset, Sept., 1928; Austin O'Toole.
Rockport, April, 1929; William Cottle.
Dighton, Nov., 1934; John J. Rolfe.
Webster, Dec., 1934[1]; Anthony J. Sitkowski.
Gloucester, March, 1935[1]; Ernest W. Fellows.
Springfield, Oct., 1935[1]; Thomas J. Morrison.
Salem, Oct., 1940[1]; Agnes V. Cragen.
Northbridge, Oct., 1941; James S. Mullaney.
Cambridge, Oct., 1942[1]; Charles G. Harrington.
Nantucket, Oct., 1942[1]; Richard J. Porter.
Northampton, April, 1942; Philip Fox.
Fall River, June, 1943[1]; Joseph P. Gilligan.
Pittsfield, Oct., 1943; John F. Moran.
Waltham, Nov., 1943[1]; John W. McDevitt.
Plymouth, Feb., 1944; Burr F. Jones.
Medfield, Oct., 1944; E. Perley Eaton.
Norwood, Oct., 1944; Blanche Marcionette.
Winchendon, Nov., 1944; Donovan S. Jones.
Hudson, Jan., 1945; Frances E. Rice.
Randolph, April, 1945; Hubert F. Gilgan.
Abington, April, 1945; Howard F. Mason.
Andover, Oct., 1945; Carl M. Gahan.
Bristol County, Oct., 1945; George H. Gilbert.
Taunton, Oct., 1945; Patrick H. Lyons.
Quincy, Nov., 1945; John L. Mahoney.
Malden, Jan., 1946; Leroy M. Twichell.
Shelburne, Jan., 1946; Thomas W. Watkins.
Eastham, March, 1946; Charles H. Pratt.
Hanson, March, 1946; Clifton E. Bradley.
Melrose, March, 1946; Herman H. Stuart.
Milton, April, 1946; Horace F. Turner.

[1]Re-established.

Group IV 1a. Four Agricultural Schools

Smith's (Northampton), Oct., 1908; Philip Fox.
Bristol County, Sept., 1913; George R. Gilbert.
Essex County, Oct., 1913; Harold A. Mostrom.
Norfolk County, Oct., 1915; Charles W. Kemp.
Weymouth Branch, Oct., 1916; Hilmer S. Nelson, Instructor

Group IV 1b. Nineteen vocational agricultural departments with names of instructors (day) 2

Ashfield, Aug., 1913; George R. Yale.
Worcester, May, 1917; Andrew J. Love.
Boston (Jamaica Plain), Nov., 1918; Thomas P. Dooley.
New Salem, Sept., 1919; R. Arthur Lundgren.
Shelburne, March, 1920; William H. Tufts.
West Springfield, April, 1920; Herbert F. Bartlett.
Falmouth, Sept., 1920; Lewis B. Robinson.
Hatfield, Aug., 1921; Wallace O. Hibbard.
Westport, Aug., 1925; Harold S. Wood.
Agawam, Aug., 1929; James P. Alexakes.
Dartmouth, Sept., 1929; Karl H. Erickson.
Westfield, Oct., 1931; Arthur L. Frellick.
Barnstable, Sept., 1934; Arnold H. Rogeau.
Stockbridge, June, 1936; Kenneth W. Milligan.
Templeton, July, 1937; Walter E. Curtis.
Williamstown, Aug., 1937; Charles E. Slater.
Hudson, Aug., 1938; Harold A. Potter.
Middleboro, Sept., 1940; Stanley C. Reed.
Deerfield, Sept., 1944; Robert Owers.

Group IV 3. Twelve vocational agricultural departments with names of directors (evening)

Essex County, Dec., 1926; Harold A. Mostrom.
Bristol County, Oct., 1940; George H. Gilbert.
Norfolk County, Jan., 1945[1]; Charles W. Kemp.
Hudson, March, 1945; Robert E. MacCarthy.
Middleboro, Sept., 1945; Lindsey J. March.
West Springfield, Sept., 1945; John A. Redmond.
New Salem, Feb., 1946; Joseph Ciechon.
Worcester, Feb., 1946; Everett G. Sherwin.
Shelburne, Feb., 1946; Thomas W. Watkins.
Agawam, March, 1946; Frederick T. Dacey.
Barnstable, March, 1946; Theodore W. Glover.
Templeton, April, 1946; Mark E. Stinson.

[1]Re-established.
[2]The Principal of the high school usually serves as director.

Group V 1a. Seven Part-time Co-operative Distributive Occupation Schools.

Boston, Sept., 1937; Edward J. Rowse.
Worcester, Sept., 1937; Blanche M. Penn.
Springfield, Sept., 1940; George A. Purridge.
Pittsfield, Sept., 1941; John F. Moran.
Medford, Feb., 1942; Melvin V. Weldon.
Lowell, Sept., 1942; Walter J. Markham.
Brockton, Sept., 1944[1]; Henrick M. Baker.

Group V 1b. Three Part-time Distributive Occupations Schools.

Brockton, Nov., 1941; Henrick M. Baker.
Boston, July, 1943[1]; Edward J. Rowse.
Marlboro, Dec., 1943; T. Joseph McCook.

Group V 2. Seven Evening Distributive Occupation Schools.

Springfield, Oct., 1941; George A. Purridge.
Boston, April, 1943[1]; Edward J. Rowse.
Brockton, Nov., 1945; Henrick M. Baker.
Lynn, Nov., 1945[1]; Stephen P. Callahan.
Pittsfield, Nov., 1945[1]; John F. Moran.
Worcester, Feb., 1946[1]; Blanche M. Penn.
Milford, March, 1946; David I. Dovoren.

[1] Re-established.

Table No. 3. Summarized Financial Statement - all types of schools: by cities, towns and counties

School Year ending August 31, 1946

Key to types of schools: I. INDUSTRIAL 1. Day a. Boys (Unit Trade), b. Girls (Unit Trade), c. Industrial Departments, d. General Departments, 2. Short Unit Courses a. Boys 3. Part-time a. Cooperative 1. Regular Trade Extension, 2. Unit Trade, b. Trade Preparatory, c. Apprenticeship, d. Vocational Art, 4. Evening a. Men: II. CONTINUATION: III. HOUSEHOLD ARTS 1. Day a. School, b. High School Department, c. General Department, 3. Evening: IV. AGRICULTURAL 1. Day a. School, b. High School Department, 3. Evening: V. DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS 1. Part-time a. Cooperative, b. Part-time, 2. Evening.

CITIES, TOWNS AND COUNTIES	Grand Total, All Expenditures (f.i) (Line 25, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Construction (item g, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Equipment (item h, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Maintenance (a-e item f, page 3, Annual Returns)	Total Gross Maintenance Cost (includes cost to places paying tuition) Column 5 of this table plus items on tuition affidavits	Total Maintenance Income derived from sources other than local taxation; in schools (line 9, page 4, Annual Returns): in agricultural departments, one-half, three-fourths, or all of tuition claims paid (column 10 of this table) plus one-half of line 10 of this table (Reimbursement funds (columns 7A & 7A-1 of this table)	Tuition Claims, paid or unpaid, Non-Residents and State Wards (lines 10 and 10a, page 4, Annual Returns)	Smith-Hughes (line 12A, page 4, Annual Returns	George-Deen (line 12B, page 4 Annual Returns)	Other items (line 11, page 4, Annual Returns)
1	2	3	4	5	5A	6	7	7A	7A-1[1]	7B
Abington III 3	567.92	---	---	567.92	666.27	554.70	29.70	---	525.00	---
Adams III 1b	2,440.31	---	---	2,440.31	2,440.31	416.76	280.00	136.76	---	---
Agawam III 1b, IV 1b, 3	4,302.86	---	---	4,302.86	4,302.86	175.64	---	305.70	---	---
Andover II, III 3	1,170.08	---	---	1,170.08	1,170.06	---	---	---	---	---
Arlington I 3b	2,660.00	---	---	2,880.00	2,880.00	2,600.00	---	---	2,600.00	---
Ashfield IV 1b	2,842.04	---	---	2,842.04	2,642.04	484.44	400.00	308.88	210.00	---
Attleboro I 1a, 1d, II, III 1c V1b	21,209.74	1,980.00	263.48	16,966.26	18,966.26	1,379.82	560.81	748.28	70.00	.93
Avon III 1b	1,260.25	---	---	1,280.25	1,260.25	75.96	---	75.98	---	---
Barnstable I 1a, 1d, 3b, 4a, III 1b, IV1b, 3	22,108.67	129.61	270.80	21,705.46	21,755.56	4,530.65	383.15	1,082.74	2,325.00	238.70
Belchertown III 1b	2,021.57	---	---	2,021.57	2,021.57	287.22	---	98.77	168.45	---
Belmont I 1d	37,750.91	593.55	2,701.41	34,456.96	34,455.95	7,407.22	---	287.39	6,651.26	---
Beverly 1 1a, 3a, 4a, III 1b, 3	66,929.90	202.65	1,277.96	88,449.27	86,591.87	20,466.87	4,403.35	3,504.90	3,122.02	134.75
Boston 1 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2a, 3a, 3b, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, IV 1b, V 1a, 1b, 2	1,287,168.12	26,945.63	15,306.46	1,244,936.04	1,245,350.93	175,708.72	48,657.72	81,836.32	30,702.55	17,598.54
Bourne III 1b	3,219.43	---	7.83	3,211.60	3,211.60	98.77	---	98.77	---	---
Bristol County III 3, IV 1a, 3	152,555.41	2,959.42	1,063.21	146,512.76	148,612.78	42,217.63	3,906.00	3,218.81	2,776.67	7,163.46

CITIES, TOWNS AND COUNTIES	Gifts (Line 12A, page 4, Annual Returns)	Net Maintenance Sum (item J, Annual Returns in schools column 5 minus column 6 of this table; in agricultural departments sums of lines 32 and 33, page 3, Annual Returns, less portion of line 10 which is to be reimbursed to place of residence and one-half of lines 10A, 12A, and 12A-1, page 4, Annual Returns)	REIMBURSEMENT: Net Maintenance Reimbursement (item K, Annual Returns; in schools one-half of column 8 of this table; in agricultural departments two-thirds of line 32 and 33, page 3, Annual Returns, less that portion of line 10 which is to be reimbursed to place of residence and one-half of line 10A, 12A, and 12A-1, page 4. Annual Returns)	REIMBURSEMENT: Tuition Reimbursement (one-half three-fourths, or all of column 7 of this table), (exclusive of tuition for resident State Wards)	REIMBURSEMENT: Total Reimbursement (cost to the State) (sum of columns 9 and 10)	PRODUCTIVITY: Cash received from Work and Products (line 13, page 4, Annual Returns)	PRODUCTIVITY: Equivalents (line 13A, page 4, Annual Returns)	PRODUCTIVITY: Actual Credits (line 14, page 4. Annual Returns)	PRODUCTIVITY: Total tangible productivity (includes Cash, Credit, etc.) (Column 17, pages. 6,8,10,12 and Column 19, page 4. Annual Returns)	Student Hours (column 45, Table 8)
1	7C	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Abington III 3	---	13.22	8.61	14.85	21.48	---	---	---	4,932.75	3,405
Adams III 1b	---	2,023.55	1,011.78	140.00	1,151.78	---	---	---	714.50	25,453
Agawam III 1b, IV 1b, 3	---	4,091.79	2,505.94	---	2,505.94	---	---	---	18,450.88	63,789
Andover II, III 3	---	1,170.08	588.04	---	585.04	---	---	---	4,316.10	5,321
Arlington I 3b	---	260.00	130.00	---	130.00	---	---	---	---	11,939
Ashfield IV 1b	---	2,170.60	1,320.59	225.00	1,545.59	---	---	---	8,232.44	38,182
Attleboro I 1a, 1d, II, III 1c V1b	---	17,586.44	8,868.20	217.32	9,073.52	---	---	---	1,598.95	57,888
Avon III 1b	---	1,184.27	592.14	---	592.14	---	---	---	873.77	7,875
Barnstable I 1a, 1d, 3b, 4a, III 1b, IV1b, 3	---	17,129.81	9,298.89	191.58	9,490.47	978.09	---	---	44,093.88	73,394
Belchertown III 1b	---	1,734.38	867.16	---	867.18	---	---	---	584.65	20,783
Belmont I 1d	---	27,048.73	13,524.36	---	13,524.36	488.57	---	---	4,132.50	84,778
Beverly 1 1a, 3a, 4a, III 1b, 3	8,445.81	44,962.40	22,491.20	2,201.86	24,692.08	2,587.49	3.00	285.75	58,487.54	316.226
Boston 1 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2a, 3a, 3b, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, IV 1b, V 1a, 1b, 2	---	1,053,808.98	529,108.27	23,328.85	552,435.12	20,113.84	---	---	585,818.41	4,218,852
Bourne III 1b	---	3,112.83	1,558.41	---	1,556.41	---	---	---	997.50	18,928
Bristol County III 3, IV 1a, 3	---	105,295.15	53,147.57	1,954.00	55,101.57	25,150.67	---	---	115,094.84	287,160

1	2	3	4	6	5A	6	7	7A	7A-1[1]	7B	7C	6	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Brockton I 1d, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, 4a, V 1a, 1b, 2	43,641.06	---	1,053.11	42,767.97	42,797.97	11,102.63	4,496.20	1,265.57	4,671.49	73.00	405.06	31,695.34	15,997.92	2,092.96	19,090.77	191.32	---	---	19,042.16	176,163
Cambridge I 1d, 4a, II, III 1c, 3	45,713.57	---	172.90	45,540.67	45,825.47	1,602.65	296.22	1,297.16	---	---	---	43,939.02	22,061.06	51.06	22,112.12	19.25	---	---	6,397.00	193,635
Chicopee I 1a, 1d, 4a, II, III 1b, 3	77,915.97	316.56	965.61	76,513.60	77,619.20	2,840.44	746.07	1,601.62	50.00	63.52	---	73,673.16	36,836.59	373.04	37,209.62	179.23	---	---	27,330.90	236,897
Dartmouth III 1b, IV 1b	6,594.46	---	---	6,594.46	6,594.46	319.76	---	546.36	---	---	---	6,275.70	3,616.44	---	3,616.44	---	---	---	9,166.23	23,230
Deerfield III 1b, IV 1b	7,965.04	64.75	501.60	7,398.69	7, 399.69	1,919.66	297.76	108.37	3,056.00	---	---	2,410.59	1,260.42	147.13	1,397.55	---	---	---	9,560.82	49,703
Dighton I 1d, III 1b, 3	10,977.47	---	705.08	10,272.39	10,272.39	3,545.29	2, 427.30	232.74	795.00	---	---	6,727.10	3,363.55	1,213.65	4,577.20	19.00	79.25	2.00	7,267.01	56,936
Eastham III 3	95.96	---	---	95.96	95.96	150.00	---	---	90.00	---	---	5.96	2.99	---	2.99	---	---	---	564.00	612
Essex County III 1a, 3, IV 1a, 3	265,237.47	7,449.60	3,969.39	253,919.46	253,919.46	59,656.23	5,297.60	7,367.76	5,591.00	3,609.01	---	194,062.25	97, 031.12	2,649.90	99, 679.92	39,010.97	---	---	160,406.33	264,376
Everett I 1a, 1d, 3b, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c, 3	90,679.86	---	1,969.14	88,709.52	66,759.91	13,664.21	10,524.97	2,620.36	40.00	---	---	79,045.31	37,522.65	5,262.43	42,795.06	132.58	---	346.40	19,053.43	345,462
Fall River I 1a, 4a, III 1b, 1c, 3	92,822.45	---	4,036.26	89,766.17	66,766.17	19,120.59	2,794.60	1,945.63	11,950.00	469.27	---	69,665.62	34,632.91	1,397.30	36,230.11	306.97	---	1,732.16	11,220.01	293,622
Falmouth III 1b, IV 1b	5,907.90	---	---	5,907.90	5,907.90	949.47	957.92	569.14	---	---	---	4,969.21	2,746.25	429.96	3,177.21	---	---	---	3,739.99	29,749
Fitchburg I 1d, 4a, III 1b, 1c	52,917.19	---	1,650.32	51,166.87	51,166.87	10,062.57	2,119.35	915.31	7,207.00	---	---	41,104.30	20,552.15	1,059.67	21,611.82	220.91	---	---	11,363.19	234,314
Framingham 13b, 4a	19,403.76	5,316.41	1,575.66	12,509.50	12,609.50	6,611.70	161.70	---	6,300.00	---	150.00	5,997.90	2,949.90	90.85	3,029.75	---	---	---	475.00	16,590
Gloucester I 1d, 3b, 3c, III 3	41,906.31	79.70	922.36	40,905.26	40,905.25	5,369.60	1,991.06	733.43	1,632.90	---	---	35,536.65	17,769.32	980.53	18,749.95	599.39	146.33	95.50	12,047.69	172,434
Great Barrington III 1b	2,459.74	---	69.70	2,370.04	2,370.04	323.71	179.36	144.35	---	---	---	2,046.33	1,023.16	89.66	1,112.94	---	---	---	909.65	9,021
Greenfield I 1a, 1d, 3b, 4a, III 1b	42,966.40	093.02	194.19	41,919.19	41,919.19	9,293.71	5,203.49	914.85	2,636.00	---	---	32,625.46	16,455.93	2,599.84	19,055.67	---	209.89	130.49	14,094.29	137,996
Hadley III 1b	2,490.36	---	---	2,490.36	2,490.36	190.55	---	106.37	64.16	---	---	2,299.91	1,149.90	---	1,149.90	---	---	---	516.22	6,223
Hanson III 3	82.84	---	---	82.84	82.84	60.00	---	---	60.00	---	---	22.84	11.42	---	11.42	---	---	---	177.00	324
Hatfield III 1b, IV 1b	5,044.43	29.86	103.34	4,911.53	4,911.53	392.36	---	391.39	196.40	---	---	4,129.37	2,366.07	---	2,366.07	---	---	---	7,931.00	30,279
Haverhill 1 1a, 1d, II, III 1b	94,162.47	114.94	1,059.56	92,996.97	92 ,969.97	6,324.45	2,652.64	2,549.24	1,319.50	1,227.39	---	84,664.52	42,657.26	951.32	43,608.56	207.65	362.99	106.26	24,120.17	466,534
Holliston III 1b	1,696.22	---	---	1,696.22	1,696.22	49.66	---	45.59	---	---	---	1,650.64	826.32	---	826.32	---	---	---	710.85	6,710
Holyoke 1 1a, 3b, 4a, II 1c, 3	66,452.30	85.76	629.46	95,737.09	96,200.61	13,463.57	9,276.36	2,266.12	950.00	11.17	---	72,273.52	36,175.25	4,676.69	40,951.93	399.74	---	551.16	45,511.81	309,346
Hudson I 3b, III 1b, 3, IV 1b, 3	6,092.20	---	---	9,082.20	8,082.20	2,969.88	1,094.66	445.63	2,576.00	---	---	3,999.05	2,453.22	547.44	3,000.50	---	---	---	30,095.83	54,671
Lawrence I 1d, 4a, II, III 1c, 3	48,305.52	---	52.66	46,252.96	49,309.56	3,912.53	866.20	3,065.97	---	96.93	---	44,340.33	22,170.16	333.10	22,503.26	61.53	---	---	19,674.25	62,429
Lee III 1b	2,569.93	---	---	2,969.93	2,569.93	225.41	96.25	129.16	---	---	---	2,344.52	1 ,172.26	40.12	1,220.36	---	---	---	550.25	3,626
Leominster I 1a, 1d, 4a, II, III 1c, 3	42,630.13	506.43	1,525.46	40,598.22	41,221.96	9,573.67	2,097.26	914.36	5,634.00	---	---	31,022.35	15,511.17	1,049.64	16,559.91	136.10	---	592.15	17,702.21	121,496
Lowell I 1a, 4a, II, III 1a, 3, V 1a	102,496.23	69.36	745.23	101,661.62	101,669.12	14,082.86	7,535.25	3,510.32	2,933.19	---	---	67,599.96	43,903.46	3,771.63	47,675.11	97.40	9.50	---	32,656.50	349,729
Lynn I 1a, 1d, 4a, II, III 3, V 1b, 2	106,942.83	94.42	1,370.84	105,497.57	105,796.87	32,561.47	4,659.61	2,425.59	12,699.37	637.14	---	72,926.10	36,463.05	2,329.30	38,792.35	11,629.10	.20	411.46	42,279.74	223,553
Malden I 1a, 4a, III 3, V 1b	29,242.26	---	1,277.20	27,965.06	30,261.77	5,190.53	2,653.25	647.94	900.00	---	---	22,774.59	11,397.27	1,426.83	12,913.90	533.34	60.10	175.90	5,629.96	103,554
Marlboro I 1a, V 1b	6,122.40	1,950.00	827.93	6,344.57	9,213.16	1,334.95	---	52.25	925.00	---	---	4,009.62	2,004.61	---	2,004.61	---	245.00	412.70	2,324.90	27,702
Marshfield III 1b	2,295.46	---	---	2,295.46	2,295.46	106.36	---	106.36	---	---	---	2,199.10	1,094.55	---	1,094.55	---	---	---	360.52	19,116
Medfield III 3	140.00	---	---	140.00	140.00	78.00	---	---	75.00	---	---	65.00	32.50	---	32.50	---	---	---	329.00	420
Medford I 1a, 1d, 4a, III 3, V 1a	76,703.17	---	1,224.91	77,479.26	76,226.60	10,447.40	2,913.66	2,376.44	4,116.36	---	---	67,030.96	33,515.43	1,406.93	34,922.36	331.99	---	906.95	20,930.76	327,519
Melrose III 3	137.50	---	---	137.50	137.50	137.50	---	---	137.50	---	-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	137.50	1,730
Methuen III 3	4,720.05	---	---	4,720.05	4,720.05	473.94	---	---	---	294.00	169.94	4,246.11	2,123.05	---	2,123.05	---	---	---	19,216.76	25,375
Middleboro IV 1b, 3	4,084.26	---	---	4,084.26	4,084.26	661.60	192.00	406.42	764.76	---	---	2,990.79	1,920.79	96.00	1,916.79	---	---	---	35,921.54	33,452
Milford I 1a, 3b, II, V 2	257.31	---	---	257.31	257.31	67.14	---	67.14	---	---	---	190.17	95.09	---	95.09	---	---	---	95.00	1,444
Milton III 3	676.09	---	36.00	638.09	643.94	---	---	---	---	---	---	636.09	319.05	---	319.05	---	---	---	1,360.90	4,450
Nantucket I 1d, III 3	12,580.71	1,333.33	5.29	11, 242.09	11,242.09	1,340.01	---	223.73	917.50	---	---	9,902.06	4,951.04	---	4,951.04	147.00	---	151.79	6,940.99	31,363
New Bedford I 1a, 1d, 4a, II, III 1a, 1c, 3	222,296.74	---	3,750.56	258,545.16	260,614.16	36,296.26	21,912.30	6,971.72	1,621.75	---	---	220,249.90	110,124.45	11,356.15	121,460.60	5,139.63	511.89	59.00	90,369.43	983,999
Newburyport 1 1a, III 1b	19,114.96	---	232.85	19,662.03	18,662.03	7,926.00	593.52	69.36	6,329.79	261.60	---	10,956.03	5,479.02	296.76	5,774.79	991.64	57.20	23.87	4,125.27	99,512
New Salem III 1b, IV 1b, 3	6,442.60	550.00	35.61	7,656.99	7,956.99	4,294.07	3,696.26	562.61	1,642.66	96.00	---	2,147.35	564.37	2,502.13	3,066.50	---	---	---	17,716.19	53,799
Newton I 1a, 1d, 3b, 3c, 4a, III 3	125,127.72	2,459.75	2,245.97	120,422.00	120,695.70	24,120.63	13,027.67	3,024.49	6,768.67	7.29	---	96,301.17	48,161.11	6,524.36	54,685.47	461.73	53.77	777.21	30,150.64	346,942
Norfolk County IV 1a, 3	140,472.69	2,475.15	2,557.62	135,430.12	135,430.12	39,356.32	3,568.00	4,974.53	1,007.50	6,708.57	---	96,073.60	46,036.90	1,764.00	49,920.90	23,097.72	---	---	127,627.66	300,535
North Adams I 1a, 4a, III 1b	14,604.99	979.50	615.00	13,210.49	13,297.49	1,415.60	367.48	433.12	515.00	110.00	---	11,794.69	5,897.45	176.74	6,076.19	---	---	---	2,656.99	69,566
Northampton I 1a, 4a, III 1a, 3, IV 1a	103,796.56	1,011.91	66.26	105,696.39	106,020.54	42,740.76	12,546.39	2,503.23	7,050.53	6,686.16	---	62,955.61	31,590.33	6,161.67	37,752.00	12,699.99	---	1,053.49	50,616.64	176,026
Northbridge I 1d, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c, 3	11,707.97	---	33.10	11,674.67	11,674.67	1,569.37	490.76	462.07	550.00	---	---	10,105.50	5,091.25	206.99	5,298.13	66.55	---	---	9,707.90	56,007
Norton III 1b	1,263.74	---	---	1,263.74	1,263.74	751.35	---	7.60	743.76	---	---	512.39	256.20	---	256.20	---	---	---	355.97	10,354
Norwood I 1a, 1b, III 3	57,225.21	240.00	1,390.33	55,594.88	55,966.98	29,115.77	5,514.65	674.06	6,390.00	11,719.41	---	26,479.11	13,996.96	2,592.23	16, 589.19	5,617.59	---	---	37,359.43	145,615
Oak Bluffs I 1a	3,045.15	---	---	3,045.16	3,046.15	114.96	---	114.96	---	---	---	2,930.19	1,465.09	---	1,465.09	---	---	---	2,114.95	14,160
Orange III 1b	1,691.99	---	---	1,691.99	1,691.99	1,349.97	93.00	---	1,256.97	---	---	342.02	171.01	46.50	217.51	---	---	---	380.02	9,792
Palmer III 1b	3,553.46	---	---	3,553.46	3,553.46	291.11	---	261.11	---	---	---	3,272.35	1,636.17	---	1,636.17	---	---	---	2,012.93	49,722
Peabody I 1a, 4a	16,041.92	674.79	2,509.37	12,657.76	13,156.31	0,906.57	---	4,669.67	3,493.66	---	---	3,751.19	1,675.60	---	1,975.60	671.69	3.50	71.05	3,400.76	46,034

1	2	3	4	5	5A	6	7	7A	7A-1[1]	7B	70	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Pittsfield I 1a, 1d, 3c, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, V 1a, 1b, 2	85,131.14	679.23	510.68	83,941.23	83,944.23	21,411.96	6,064.30	1,615.77	11,829.22	100.00	---	62,829.26	31,264.03	3,032.15	34,296.76	259.51	174.10	1,169.08	24,643.62	503,470
Plymouth I3 b, III 3	1,169.00	---	---	1,169.00	1,169.00	1,169.00	---	---	1,158.00	---	---	31.00	15.50	---	15.50	---	---	---	270.00	12,456
Provincetown III 1b	1,098.94	---	---	1,098.94	1,098.94	591.16	536.00	53.16	---	---	---	507.76	253.88	269.00	622.88	---	---	---	274.11	3,535
Quincy I 1a, 4a, III 3, V 2	61,494.37	239.29	579.31	60,675.77	61,262.60	14,665.40	4,626.73	1,651.20	255.00	7,341.72	---	45,780.37	22,925.07	2,278.46	25,203.56	372.77	36.25	611.73	15,884.60	193,953
Randolph III 1b, 3	4,103.65	---	13.16	4,088.46	4,088.46	580.33	---	220.33	360.00	---	---	3,508.13	1,754.06	---	1,754.06	---	---	---	2,722.29	26,512
Rockport III 3	906.59	---	---	906.59	906.59	50.39	---	30.39	20.00	---	---	856.20	428.10	---	428.10	---	---	---	1,468.00	3,465
Salem I 1a, 1d, 4a, II, III 1a, 3	40,038.09	360.91	247.95	39,429.23	39,842.70	12,857.61	2,036.88	945.17	1,000.00	6,505.33	---	26,571.44	13,255.72	1,018.34	14,304.06	2,278.30	---	92.33	16,389.84	141,336
Scituate III 1b	3,565.92	---	---	3,565.92	3,565.92	144.35	---	144.35	---	---	---	3,421.57	1,710.78	---	1,710.78	---	---	---	763.00	30,745
Shelburne I 1d, III 1b, 3, IV 1b, 3	15,745.63	240.00	785.21	14,722.44	14,722.44	5,380.22	4,960.07	1,135.07	---	15.00	---	6,895.88	4,871.90	2,687.04	7,558.94	---	---	---	18,025.21	126,621
Somerset III 3	1,553.80	---	---	1,555.80	1,583.80	73.66	22.40	53.18	---	---	---	1,478.22	739.11	11.20	750.31	---	---	---	3,889.00	5,885
Somerville I 1a, 1d, II, III 1b, 1c, 3	83,362.32	---	590.84	82,771.46	83,307.43	10,379.83	7,486.98	2,162.39	40.00	---	431.00	72,391.65	36,143.90	3,691.57	39,835.47	393.87	296.39	---	18,891.73	254,606
Southbridge I 1a, 1d, 3a, 4a, II, III 1b, 3	63,843.09	183.99	1,090.57	62,588.53	62,610.13	9,612.47	4,830.53	2,432.87	1,375.00	155.61	---	52,976.06	26,468.03	2,415.27	28,903.30	342.46	31.50	35.50	6,645.39	207,224
Springfield I 1a, 1b, 1d, 3b, 3c, 4a, II, III 1c, 3, V 1a, 2	284,079.42	3,321.08	546.67	280,211.67	280,256.07	54,382.37	26,896.33	6,457.90	4,146.50	6,636.98	---	225,859.40	112,929.70	14,446.17	127,376.87	4,629.60	64.65	1,520.11	69,560.44	1,096,478
Stockbridge IV 1b	2,911.59	---	---	2,911.39	2,911.39	603.36	865.34	341.39	---	---	---	2,286.56	1,309.92	432.67	1,742.59	---	---	---	7,048.50	20,269
Taunton I 1d, 3b, 4a, II, III 1c, 3	28,676.22	---	1,117.10	23,759.12	28,759.12	4,936.89	729.30	512.26	3,538.00	---	---	20,619.53	10,409.76	408.64	10,818.40	160.03	---	---	21,854.73	127 ,008
Templeton IV 1b, 3	3,616.07	---	145.69	3,473.38	3,473.58	521.35	385.00	820.21	---	---	---	2,878.61	1,745.29	261.25	2,008.54	---	---	---	9,294.90	30,867
Tisbury I 1a	2,866.36	---	---	2,866.56	2,866.56	254.51	150.00	104.51	---	---	---	2,612.07	1,306.04	76.00	1,581.04	---	---	---	3,423.05	11,220
Townsend III 1b	1,805.14	---	---	1,805.14	1,803.14	71.29	---	45.58	25.71	---	---	1,733.86	888.93	---	888.93	---	---	---	681.70	11,848
Waltham I 1a, 1b, 3a, 3c, III 3	75,637.62	1,549.65	4,645.36	66,462.37	70,835.17	30,019.79	6,464.22	1,755.52	12,327.26	4,806.47	---	39,442.58	19,721.29	3,242.11	22,963.40	4,211.33	---	431.99	77,160.09	287,600
Webster I 1d, II 1b, 3	6,672.97	---	---	6,672.97	8,672.97	883.01	181.16	129.15	563.48	7.20	---	5,789.96	2,894.98	90.59	2,985.57	---	---	---	2,372.00	48,903
Wellfleet III 1b	1,043.90	---	5.00	1,038.90	1,038.90	200.00	---	---	200.00	---	---	838.90	419.45	---	419.45	---	---	---	435.50	4,707
West Bridgewater III 1b	1,640.89	---	---	1,640.89	1,640.89	418.98	---	60.78	358.20	---	---	1,221.91	610.96	---	610.96	---	---	---	324.82	2,264
Westfield I 1a, IV 1b	46,224.52	---	538.60	45,686.92	43,684.26	6,313.70	3,432.60	1,065.51	1,591.46	190.76	3,539.10	38,112.72	19,153.74	1,716.00	20,849.74	1,040.70	---	---	15,808.55	183,270
Westport I 1d, III 1b, IV 1b	8,080.74	4.43	---	8,076.31	8,076.31	1,709.62	---	356.75	1,468.87	---	---	6,013.21	3,296.04	---	3,296.04	---	---	---	13,138.44	39,168
West Springfield IV 1b, 3	5,174.55	---	---	5,174.55	5,174.55	1,095.32	353.41	243.86	1,593.40	---	---	5,102.51	1,968.80	176.70	2,145.50	---	---	---	21,826.29	78,676
Weymouth I 1a, III 1b	55,422.43	264.16	1,055.91	54,122.36	54,298.76	10,333.35	8,105.00	1,604.55	---	---	---	43,789.01	22,094.51	2,852.50	24,947.01	1,247.86	---	1,376.12	21,784.39	143,032
Williamstown IV 1b	3,893.13	240.00	---	3,653.13	3,653.13	390.71	225.00	406.42	---	---	---	2,547.16	1,634.54	187.50	1,822.04	---	---	---	9,387.06	41,617
Winchendon III 1b, 3	2,411.65	---	---	---	2,411.65	501.96	---	113.96	388.00	---	---	1,909.69	954.85	---	954.85	---	---	---	2,094.52	20,943
Worcester I 1a, 1b, 3b, 3c, 4a, II, III 1a, 3, IV 1b, V 1a, 2	645,351.76	325.60	4,144.27	640,851.89	640,863.25	190,460.90	77,626.65	12,909.92	5,661.24	70,600.94	---	350,157.54	178,140.10	39,093.37	215,233.47	19,820.66	2,507.07	169.85	183,788.95	1,580,984
Cost to places paying tuition in, but not maintaining this type of work					326,378.22[2]															
Total - All Schools	5,264,914.93	67,077.16	76,953.76	5,120,884.01	5,463,164.66	1,089,226.61	345,794.04	175,412.70	216,226.73	154,785.71	11,160.71	4,003,316.64	2,012,775.65	173,370.64	2,186,146.79	185,896.44	4,869.61	15,159.91	2,350,035.59	17,233,956
Tuition Paid for Non-Residents	342,260.97	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State Office Administration	43,332.12	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Transportation	26,861.32	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commonwealth of Massachusetts[3]	26,541.84	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,088.00	29,841.84	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRAND TOTAL - State and Municipalities	5,706,631.16	67,077.16	76,853.76	5,120,884.01	5,463,164.96	1,088,226.61	343,764.04	177,500.70	245,768.57	154,785.71	11,160.71	4,003,316.64	2,012,775.95	173,370.64	2,156,146.79	185,896.44	4,869.51	13,169.91	2,380,035.59	17,253,968

[1] Special distribution of Federal Funds

[2] Includes $3,517.07 for resident State Wards and $1,205.40 for non-resident State Wards

[3] Includes salaries and travel of supervisors

TABLE NO. 5 - Earnings of vocational agricultural pupils from projects and other supervised work during the periods covered by their school attendance

A. School year ending August 31, 1946

Vocational Agricultural Schools and Departments	Enrollment	Ownership Projects	Other Supervised Agricultural Work	Prizes Won[1]	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools	587	99,589.13	268,761.69	271.25	368,622.07
Departments	578	32,060.62	187,428.81	417.50	219,906.93

[1] Prizes included 20 firsts, 19 seconds, 7 thirds, 3 fourths, 1 fifth, 1 seventh, 1 ninth, 4 medals, 2 certificates, 1 book.

B. Previous School Years

Totals for 1	Enrolment			Earnings		Grand Totals		
	Boys 2	Girls 3	Totals 4	Farm Work [1] 5	Other Work [2] 6	CASH 7	CREDIT 8	Total Cash and Credit 9
1912	66	4	70	$ 9,754.28	$ 1,345.50	$ ---	$ ---	$ 11,100.17
1913	86	3	89	15,399.90	2,582.61	---	---	17,982.15
1914	230	5	235	37,936.67	4,124.06	---	---	42,060.75
1915	413	5	418	51,270.89	4,974.86	25,229.73	31,025.02	56,254.75
1916	489	8	497	75,766.53	8,406.90	44,977.15	39,196.28	84,173.43
1917	511	7	518	111,500.87	8,808.16	63,751.26	56,557.77	120,309.03
1918	314	8	322	108,895.59	12,827.39	65,463.12	59,208.35	124,669.47
1919	305	1	306	106,465.93	12,236.43	64,651.15	54,051.15	118,702.36
1920	526	-	526	114,680.40	---	---	---	114,680.40
1921	643	-	643	120,788.07	---	---	---	120,788.07
1922	808	-	808	129,871.48	---	---	---	129,871.48
1923	840	-	840	161,183.47	---	---	---	161,183.47
1924	733	-	733	167,708.92	---	---	---	167,708.92

1925	670	---	670	$187,539.91	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---	$187,539.91
1926	631	---	631	198,663.57	---	---	---	198,663.57
1927	709	---	709	251,221.10	---	---	---	251,221.10
1928	756	---	756	257,226.65	---	---	---	257,226.65
1929	835	---	835	301,489.35	---	---	---	301,489.35
1930	939	---	939	335,545.01	---	---	---	335,545.01
1931	1,019	---	1,019	288,826.89	---	---	---	288,826.89
1932	1,182	---	1,182	286,466.04	---	---	---	286,466.04
1933	1,347	---	1,347	299,649.42	---	---	---	299,649.42
1934	1,397	---	1,397	284,979.89	---	---	---	284,979.89
1935	1,339	---	1,339	271,923.82	---	---	---	271,923.82
1936	1,297	---	1,297	303,810.24	---	---	---	303,810.24
1937	1,282	---	1,282	282,668.68	---	---	---	282,668.68
1938	1,322	---	1,322	315,107.90	---	---	---	315,107.90
1939	1,480	---	1,480	310,102.52	---	---	---	310,102.52
1940	1,562	---	1,562	360,999.58	---	---	---	360,999.58
1941	1,486	---	1,486	331,113.30	---	---	---	331,113.30
1942	1,056	---	1,056	343,259.56	---	---	---	343,259.56

1943	1,265	---	1,265	$ 428,683.68	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---	$ 428,683.68
1944	1,000	---	1,000	458,814.09	---	---	---	458,814.09
1945	1,049	---	1,049	461,879.12	---	---	---	461,879.12

[1] The totals in this column include "Ownership projects" and "Other supervised farm work"; thus the old and new tabulations may be compared as to volume of agricultural earnings.

[2] Earnings from "Other work" were reported during the years 1912 to 1919 as a check on the motives of pupils and a measure of their real interest in agriculture. Every year, with the "Home project" methods dominant in instruction, agricultural interest had been evident and agricultural earnings so overwhelmingly predominant that returns on "Other work" have been discontinued since 1919.

TABLE NO. 6 - Vital Statistics by types of schools and departments

School year ending August 31, 1946

Counties Cities, Towns and Departments 1945-1946	Enrollment	Number of Non-residents	Membership at close of year	DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT BY MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE				Total number of different teachers employed	Student Hours
				Average membership	Percent of Attendance	Number of Graduates	Total Withdrawals		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GROUP I 1a. Day Industrial Schools(Boys)	8270	1666	5039	5899.1	89.6	985	4604	532	6,751,748
GROUP I 1b. Day Industrial Schools(Girls)	1033	253	482	662.0	87.5	236	651	92	911,338
GROUP I 1c. Industrial Departments	1025	-	552	705.4	88.6	-	691	57	522,399
GROUP I 1d. General Departments (Boys)	2713	350	1500	1849.2	86.6	244	1746	213	1,985,839
GROUP I 2a. Short Unit Courses	156	64	108	117.0	70.4	-	48	10	8,706
GROUP I 3a. Part-time Cooperative	980	129	623	661.9	94.8	122	658	77	1,189,888
GROUP I 3b. Trade Preparatory	713	119	60	404.8	83.7	54	669	25	195,994
GROUP I 3c. Apprenticeship	424	66	217	310.1	88.0	5	235	29	82,326
GROUP I 3d. Vocational Art Classes	118	-	118	118.0	97.7	-	-	1	2,748

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GROUP I 4a. Evening Industrial (Men)	7474	1257	3368	3872.5	74.9	-	4124	314	388,463
GROUP II. Continuation Schools	1878	147	558	652.7	83.4	382	1181	94	90,084
GROUP III. 1a. Household Arts Schools	595	96	395	454.5	87.7	91	342	71	563,949
GROUP III. 1b. Household Arts Departments	2005	110	1605	1704.1	90.7	291	1254	198	1,778,575
GROUP III. 1c. General Departments (Girls)	720	26	328	428.6	81.7	83	544	85	475,982
GROUP III. 3 Evening Practical Arts	12939	814	-	8773.7	81.8	-	-	409	595,559
GROUP IV. 1a. Agricultural Schools	588	95	385	464.4	87.9	33	214	58	760,464
GROUP IV. 1b. Agricultural Departments (Day)	578	152	441	497.6	93.3	31	208	69	751,958
GROUP IV. 3 Agricultural Departments (Evening)	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
GROUP V. 1a. Cooperative Distributive Occupations	135	14	83	103.7	91.9	96	131	38	169,816
GROUP V. 1b. Part-time Distributive Occupations	524	158	486	509.1	96.9	-	38	8	4,701
GROUP V. 2 Evening Distributive Occupations	599	139	433	516.1	79.8	-	158	21	6,197
Grand Total for all types	43,784	5655	16,781	28,714.5	86.8	2653	17496	2451	17,236,714

TABLE NO. 7 - USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

SMITH-HUGHES AND GEORGE-DEEN (VOCATIONAL)

A. Distribution for Federal Fiscal year ending June 30, 1946

	Salary Expenditure against which we match Federal (Smith-Hughes and George-Deen) Funds	SMITH-HUGHES Salaries of Teachers, Directors, and Supervisors			GEORGE-DEEN Salaries and Travel of Teachers, Directors, and Supervisors					Smith-Hughes and George-Deen
		Agriculture	Trade and Industrial and Home Economics	Total	Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade and Industrial	Distributive Occupations	Total	
Abington	---	---	---	-----	---	525.00	---	---	525.00	525.00
Adams	1,841.18	---	136.76	136.76	---	---	---	---	---	136.76
Agawam	3,582.56	260.11	45.59	305.70	---	---	---	---	---	305.70
Andover	172.70	---	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---
Arlington	260.00	---	---	---	---	---	1,285.07	---	1,285.07	1,285.07
Ashfield	2,211.79	308.88	---	308.88	210.00	---	---	---	210.00	518.88
Attleboro	7,484.51	---	748.28	748.28	---	---	70.00	---	70.00	818.28
Avon	1,105.21	---	75.98	75.98	---	---	---	---	---	75.98
Barnstable	11,434.53	764.06	318.68	1,082.74	---	---	3,775.00	---	3,775.00	4,857.74
Belchertown	1,371.56	---	98.77	98.77	---	188.45	---	---	188.45	287.22
Belmont	6,607.45	---	287.39	287.39	---	---	4,698.39	---	4,698.39	4,985.78
Beverly	38,170.45	---	4,750.23	4,750.23	---	573.00	2,597.45	---	3,170.45	7,920.68
Boston	695,768.71	1,804.49	60,033.83	61,838.32	---	314.84	17,951.61	5,436.10	23,702.55	85,540.87
Bourne	1,497.05	---	98.77	98.77	---	---	---	---	---	98.77
Bristol County	21,021.47	3,218.81	---	3,218.81	5,691.00	159.00	---	---	5,850.00	9,068.81
Brockton	21,731.81	---	1,265.57	1,265.57	---	---	3,300.00	1,237.02	4,537.02	5,802.59
Cambridge	18,288.70	---	1,296.55	1,296.55	---	---	---	---	---	1,296.55
Chicopee	31,073.31	---	1,801.62	1,801.62	---	---	50.00	---	50.00	1,851.62
Dartmouth	4,927.66	455.19	91.17	546.36	---	---	---	---	---	546.36
Deerfield	1,723.11	---	106.37	106.37	2,255.55	---	---	---	2,255.55	2,361.92
Dighton	6,562.92	---	232.74	232.74	---	260.00	525.00	---	785.00	1,017.74
Eastham	---	---	---	---	---	150.00	---	---	150.00	150.00
Essex County	61,807.05	5,868.65	1,489.10	7,357.75	2,418.00	1,375.00	---	---	3,793.00	11,150.75
Everett	47,276.44	---	2,620.38	2,620.38	---	---	40.00	---	40.00	2,660.38
Fall River	29,580.00	---	1,945.63	1,945.63	---	1,974.00	3,216.00	---	5,190.00	7,135.63
Falmouth	4,286.77	455.18	113.96	569.14	---	---	---	---	---	569.14
Fitchburg	13,973.37	---	2,515.31	2,515.31	---	589.52	8.401.00	---	8,990.52	11,505.83
Framingham	1,259.03	---	---	---	---	---	9,529.87	---	9,529.87	9,529.87
Gloucester	19,369.45	---	733.43	733.43	---	---	2,927.50	---	2,927.50	3,660.93
Great Barrington	1,881.79	---	144.35	144.35	---	---	---	---	---	144.35
Greenfield	16,319.79	---	914.85	914.85	---	---	2,835.00	---	2,835.00	3,749.85
Hadley	1,657.72	---	106.37	106.37	---	84.18	---	---	84.18	190.55
Hanson	---	---	---	---	---	150.00	---	---	150.00	150.00
Hatfield	3,203.22	292.62	98.77	391.39	98.20	98.20	---	---	196.40	587.79
Haverhill	48,060.99	---	2,548.24	2,548.24	---	---	4,287.50	---	4,287.50	6,835.74
Holliston	1,248.65	---	45.58	45.58	---	---	---	---	---	45.58
Holyoke	43,827.02	---	2,285.12	2,285.12	---	---	950.00	---	950.00	3,235.12
Hudson	4,871.46	308.88	136.75	445.63	1,291.50	200.00	1,187.50	---	2,679.00	3,124.63
Lawrence	22,795.57	---	3,085.97	3,085.97	---	---	---	---	---	3,085.97
Lee	1,810.84	---	129.16	129.16	---	---	---	---	---	129.16
Leominster	14,651.65	---	914.36	914.36	---	---	7,834.00	---	7,834.00	8,748.36
Lowell	56,996.47	---	3,510.32	3,510.32	---	1,500.00	---	1,058.19	2,558.19	6,068.51
Lynn	30,639.36	---	2,425.59	2,425.59	---	---	13,162.83	33.00	13,195.83	15,621.42

	Salary Expenditure against which we match Federal (Smith-Hughes and George-Deen) Funds	SMITH-HUGHES Salaries of Teachers, Directors and Supervisors			GEORGE-DEEN Salaries and Travel of Teachers, Directors and Supervisors					Smith-Hughes and George-Deen
		Agriculture	Trade and Industrial and Home Economics	Total	Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade and Industrial	Distributive Occupations	Total	
Malden	15,879.10	---	647.94	647.94	---	---	25.00	---	25.00	672.94
Marlboro	1,526.99	---	52.25	52.25	---	---	100.00	25.00	125.00	177.25
Marshfield	1,459.65	---	106.36	106.36	---	---	---	---	---	106.36
Medfield	25.00	---	---	---	---	230.00	---	---	230.00	230.00
Medford	46,466.57	---	2,378.44	2,378.44	---	---	25.00	1,650.01	1,675.01	4,053.45
Melrose	---	---	---	---	---	137.50	---	---	137.50	137.50
Methuen	3,240.54	---	189.94	189.94	---	---	---	---	---	189.94
Middleboro	2,895.16	406.42	---	406.42	2,820.00	---	---	---	2,820.00	3,226.42
Milford	171.08	---	67.14	67.14	---	---	---	29.00	29.00	96.14
Milton	522.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nantucket	5,698.33	---	223.73	223.73	---	400.00	417.50	---	817.50	1,041.23
New Bedford	158,646.63	---	8,871.72	8,871.72	---	685.37	621.75	---	1,307.12	10,178.84
Newburyport	2,873.08	---	68.38	68.38	---	512.50	2,095.18	---	2,607.68	2,676.06
New Salem	4,993.40	471.44	91.17	562.61	142.86	50.00	---	---	192.86	755.47
Newton	68,720.18	---	3,024.49	3,024.49	---	1,985.00	4,583.17	---	6,568.17	9,592.66
Norfolk County	39,263.15	4,974.53	---	4,974.53	285.00	---	---	---	285.00	5,259.53
North Adams	5,196.93	---	433.12	433.12	---	---	930.00	---	930.00	1,363.12
Northampton	41,908.60	666.52	1,836.71	2,503.23	---	4,547.00	2,463.53	---	7,010.53	9,513.76
Northbridge	5,938.30	---	462.07	462.07	---	480.00	70.00	---	550.00	1,012.07
Norton	378.46	---	7.60	7.60	---	343.75	---	---	343.75	351.35
Norwood	14,119.44	---	674.06	674.06	---	1,690.00	4,700.00	---	6,390.00	7,064.06
Oak Bluffs	1,908.17	---	114.96	114.96	---	---	---	---	---	114.96
Orange	18.31	---	---	---	---	1,256.97	3,561.33	---	4,818.30	4,818.30
Palmer	2,290.32	---	281.11	281.11	---	---	---	---	---	281.11
Peabody	490.00	---	4,666.67	4,666.67	---	---	---	---	---	4,666.67
Pittsfield	51,280.29	---	1,815.77	1,815.77	---	1,376.00	10,112.50	1,220.37	12,708.87	14,524.64
Plymouth	---	---	---	---	---	240.00	918.00	---	1,158.00	1,158.00
Provincetown	761.74	---	53.18	53.18	----	---	---	---	---	53.18
Quincy	37,692.44	---	1,651.20	1,651.20	---	---	205.00	50.00	255.00	1,906.20
Randolph	3,024.13	---	220.33	220.33	---	360.00	---	---	360.00	580.33
Rockport	725.46	---	30.39	30.39	---	---	---	---	---	30.39
Salem	20,883.57	---	945.17	945.17	---	1,000.00	---	---	1,000.00	1,945.17
Scituate	2,180.21	---	144.35	144.35	---	---	---	---	---	144.35
Shelburne	10,287.98	845.34	289.73	1,135.07	---	---	---	---	---	1,135.07
Somerset	990.92	---	53.18	53.18	---	---	---	---	---	53.18
Somerville	49,884.28	---	2,162.39	2,162.39	---	---	40.00	---	40.00	2,202.39
Southbridge	40,206.27	---	2,412.87	2,412.87	---	---	1,375.00	---	1,375.00	3,787.87
Springfield	138,932.92	---	6,457.90	6,457.90	---	2,100.00	---	1,097.50	3,197.50	9,655.40
Stockbridge	2,322.66	341.39	---	341.39	---	---	---	---	---	341.39
Taunton	7,227.81	---	512.26	512.26	---	1,000.00	1,490.00	---	2,490.00	3,002.26
Templeton	2,865.88	520.21	---	520.21	---	---	---	---	---	520.21
Tisbury	1,736.77	---	104.51	104.51	---	---	---	---	---	104.51
Townsend	711.08	---	45.58	45.58	---	25.71	---	---	25.71	71.29
Waltham	31,076.21	---	1,755.52	1,755.52	---	1,287.50	12,237.46	---	13,524.96	15,280.48
Webster	4,052.95	---	129.15	129.15	---	387.48	---	---	387.48	516.63
Wellfleet	599.92	---	---	---	---	200.00	---	---	200.00	200.00
West Bridgewater	1,469.46	---	60.78	60.78	---	358.20	---	---	358.20	418.98
Westfield	21,429.93	---	1,055.51	1,055.51	691.46	---	---	---	691.46	1,746.97

	Salary Expenditure against which we match Federal (Smith-Hughes and George-Deen) Funds	SMITH-HUGHES Salaries of Teachers, Directors and Supervisors			GEORGE-DEEN Salaries and Travel of Teachers, Directors and Supervisors					Smith-Hughes and George-Deen
		Agriculture	Trade and Industrial and Home Economics	Total	Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade and Industrial	Distributive Occupations	Total	
Westport	3,612.81	227.59	129.16	356.75	---	---	1,466.67	---	1,466.67	1,823.42
West Springfield	3,051.90	243.85	---	243.85	3,367.41	---	---	---	3,367.41	3,611.26
Weymouth	27,693.85	---	1,604.55	1,604.55	---	---	200.00	---	200.00	1,804.55
Williamstown	2,522.84	406.42	---	406.42	---	---	---	---	---	406.42
Winchendon	1,643.84	---	113.96	113.96	---	338.00	---	---	388.00	501.96
Worcester	224,595.56	1,121.71	11,788.21	12,909.92	75.00	630.00	5,000.00	1,047.91	6,752.91	19,662.83
Mr. Allen	---	---	2,088.00	2,088.00	---	---	---	---	---	2,088.00
Massachusetts Department of Education Salaries and Travel of Supervisors	---	---	---	---	654.02	844.32	19,093.04	2,672.46	23,263.84	23,263.84
Totals	2,420,446.39	23,962.29	156,973.05	180,935.34	20,000.00	30,656.49	160,353.85	15,556.56	226,566.90	407,502.24

B-1 Expenditures for teacher-training (Smith-Hughes)
(Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1946)

	Expenditures	
	Federal	State
Agriculture	$ 6,727.76	$ 6,769.76
Home Economics	11,678.08	11,890.70
Trade and Industry	15,972.49	16,601.92
	$34,378.33	$35,262.38
Total expended (Federal and State money) $69,640.71		
Expended for Equipment	---	884.06
Expended for maintenance (Shared equally, Federal and State) $68,756.65	$34,378.33	$34,378.32

Federal funds:

Available	$32,870.64
Used	34,378.33[1]
Balance	- $ 1,507.69

[1]Transferred to George-Deen for matching

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen)
(Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1946)

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Agricultural.....			
State of Massachusetts.....			
(Travel of Supervisors and maintenance of Supervision).....	$3,532.39	$3,532.39	$ -
Bristol County.....	766.67	-	766.67[1]
Essex County.....	988.00	-	988.00[1]
Norfolk County.....	737.50	-	737.50[1]
West Springfield.....	250.00	-	250.00[1]
Total	$6,274.56	$3,532.39	$2,742.17

[1]Subject to State reimbursement to be made during the following fiscal year.

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen) Continued

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Home Economics.....			
State of Massachusetts.....			
(Travel of Supervisors and Maintenance of Supervision).....	$ 4,636.93	$ 4,636.93	$ -
Essex County.....	800.00	-	800.00[1]
New Bedford.....	700.00	-	700.00[1]
Northampton.....	440.00	-	400.00[1]
Total	$6,576.93	$ 4,636.93	$1,940.00

[1]Subject to State reimbursement to be made during the following fiscal year.

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen) continued

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Trade and Industry.....			
State of Massachusetts.....			
(Salary and travel of Supervisors and local Directors, and Maintenance of Supervision).....	$10,712.10	$ 812.43	$ -
Arlington.....	25.00	-	2,400.00[2]
Attleboro.....	25.00	-	1,000.00[2]
Brockton.....	25.00	-	2,500.00[2]
Brookline.....	25.00	-	5,000.00[2]
Cambridge.....	25.00	-	4,000.00[2]
Fitchburg.....	25.00	-	2,500.00[2]
Greenfield.....	350.00	-	3,000.00[2]
Haverhill.....	25.00	-	2,000.00[2]
Holyoke.....	25.00	-	3,600.00[2]
Lowell.....	25.00	-	5,000.00[2]
Needham.....	25.00	-	3,000.00[2]
New Bedford.....	25.00	-	2,500.00[2]
Pittsfield.....	25.00	-	2,000.00[2]
Quincy.....	150.00	-	1,600.00[2]
Springfield.....	25.00	-	2,500.00[2]
Worcester.....	200.00	-	3,000.00[2]
Total	$11,737.10	$ 812.43	$45,600.00
Grand Total	$24,588.59	$ 8,981.75	$50,2[illegible]2.17

Trade and Industry - continued

	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Federal Funds:			
Available.....			$30,128.84
Used.....			24,588.59
Balance			$ 5,540.25

[2]Firemen Training

Table No. 8 - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947
(Roman Numerals refer to divisions)

Types of Service	Number admitted to class	Number of different subjects taught (or intended) by those completing course	Length of course - clock hours	Average attendance	Number of different municipalities represented by those in class	Number employed as teachers subject to Teacher-Training requirement	Number securing employment as teachers after completing the course	Number not yet placed in teaching positions	Number completing the course	Number of persons not in service completing the course in 1946	Number placed in teaching positions since completing the course in 1946
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group I. Agriculture											
Teacher-Training	28	17	60-100	28	27	4	4	20	27	21	1
Professional Improvement	79	12	15-100	79	27	-	-	-	76	-	-
Group II. Trade and Industry											
Teacher-Training	205	30	587	196	57	3	9	21	196	31	6
Professional Improvement	560	35	640	539	67	- [1]	- [1]	- [1]	556	-	-

Table No. 8 - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947
(Roman Numerals refer to divisions)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group II. Trade and Industry											
Foreman Training	382	1	410	323	11[2]	-	-	-	336	-	-
Watchmen-Training Classes	146	1	7½	110	43[2]	-	-	-	115	-	-
Public Service Training - Firemen	684	1	496	657	60	-	-	-	633	-	-
Group III. Day Household Arts and Industrial											
Teacher-Training	17	8	60	17	11	17	-	-	17	-	-
Professional Improvement	84[3]	16	30-60	78	38	-[1]	-[1]	-	81	-[1]	-[1]
Framingham State Teachers College											
Resident Vocational Household Arts Courses:											
Teacher-Training	40	-	4748	-	33	-	9	-	9	8	9
Group IV. Evening Practical Art (Women)											
Teacher-Training	68	12	180	56	38	22	8	4	59	5	13
Professional Improvement	111	9	240	95	46	-	-	-	106	-	-

1 Teaching in State-aided Schools.

2 Number of different concerns enrolling men for course

3 Includes eight (8) special students

Table No. 8 - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947 - Concluded
Group V. Number of Teachers in State-aided Schools and Changes in Personnel of Teaching Force
All Schools (Men and Women)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	Teachers in service Sept. 1, 1945		New teachers added during the year to June 30, 1946.		Teachers leaving the service during the year to June 30, 1946		Teachers in service at close of year to June 30, 1946.		Teachers leaving service during summer June 30 - August 31, 1946.		New teachers added during summer June 30 - August 31, 1946.		Teachers in service September 1, 1946.		Total teachers leaving the service during year.		Total new teachers added during year.	
	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. INDUSTRIAL 1. Day																		
a. Boys (Unit Trade)																		
Men	367[1]	147[1]	6	3	6	-	367[1]	150[1]	29[1]	27[1]	113[1]	48[1]	451[1]	171[1]	35	27	119[1]	57[1]
Women	5	20[1]	1	-	-	1	6	19[1]	1	14	2	6	7	11[1]	1	15	3	6
b. Girls (Unit Trade)	64[1]	25[1]	2	1	-	-	66[1]	26[1]	12	2	7	3	61[1]	27[1]	12	2	9	4
c. Industrial Depts.	44[1]	12	3	-	2	-	45[1]	12	5	-	13	6	53[1]	18	7	-	16	6
d. General Depts. Men	108[1]	94[1]	3	1	2	2	109[1]	93[1]	16[1]	27[1]	20[1]	37[1]	111[1]	103[1]	20[1]	29[1]	23[1]	38[1]
2. Short Units																		
a. Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Part-time																		
a. Co-operative																		
1. Regular Trade Extension	23[1]	33	-	1	-	1	23[1]	33	4	7	5	14	24[1]	40[1]	4	8	5	15
2. Unit Trade	13[1]	3[1]	5[1]	-	-	-	18[1]	3[1]	6	-	10	4	22[1]	7[1]	6	-	15[1]	4
b. Trade Preparatory	47[1]	-	2[1]	-	-	-	49[1]	-	41[1]	-	3[1]	-	11[1]	-	41[1]	-	5[1]	-
c. Apprenticeship	23[1]	1[1]	5	-	-	-	28[1]	1[1]	14	-	154[1]	5[1]	168[1]	6[1]	14	-	159[1]	5
4. Evening																		
a. Men	292[1]	4[1]	9	-	2	-	299[1]	4[1]	144[1]	-	179[1]	2	334[1]	6[1]	146[1]	-	188[1]	2
II. CONTINUATION 1. Boys	37[1]	25[1]	-	-	1	1	36[1]	24[1]	10[1]	8[1]	6	4	32[1]	20[1]	11 [1]	9[1]	6	4
2. Girls	26[1]	19[1]	-	-	-	-	26[1]	19[1]	14	4[1]	8	1	20[1]	16[1]	14	4[1]	8	1
III. HOUSEHOLD ARTS 1. Day																		
a. Schools	44[1]	27[1]	-	-	-	-	44[1]	27[1]	12	-	11	1	43[1]	28[1]	12	-	11	1
b. High School Depts.	130[1]	69[1]	-	1[1]	1	1[1]	129[1]	69[1]	32[1]	24[1]	39[1]	21[1]	136[1]	66[1]	33[1]	25[1]	39[1]	22[1]
c. General Depts.	49[1]	36[1]	2	-	2	-	49[1]	36[1]	13	3[1]	8	1[1]	44[1]	34[1]	15	3[1]	10	1[1]
2. Evening	377[1]	16[1]	15[1]	-	2	-	390[1]	16[1]	118[1]	3[1]	122[1]	2[1]	394[1]	15[1]	120[1]	3[1]	137[1]	2[1]
IV. AGRICULTURAL 1. Day																		
a. Schools	33[1]	14[1]	-	1	2	-	31[1]	15[1]	1	-	4	-	34[1]	15[1]	3	-	4	1
b. High School Depts.	62[1]	4[1]	5	-	-	-	67[1]	4[1]	23[1]	1[1]	13[1]	1[1]	57[1]	4[1]	23[1]	1[1]	18[1]	1[1]
2. Evening	43[1]	-	9[1]	-	-	-	52[1]	-	7[1]	-	15[1]	1[1]	60[1]	1[1]	7[1]	-	24[1]	1[1]
V. DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS 1. Part-time																		
a. Co-operative	37[1]	-	2	-	1	-	38[1]	-	8	-	4	-	34[1]	-	9	-	6	-
b. Part-time	24[1]	-	-	-	-	-	24[1]	-	10[1]	-	6[1]	-	20[1]	-	10[1]	-	6[1]	-
2. Evening	23[1]	-	8[1]	-	-	-	31[1]	-	27[1]	-	7[1]	-	11[1]	-	27 [1]	-	15[1]	-

[1] This figure includes the director

Table No. 9 - Number of different minors 14 to 16 years of age, who, within the Calendar Year, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1946, were employed while schools were in session, as per returns.

CITIES AND TOWNS	Population U. S. Census, 1940	Number of Minors 7 to 16 years of age October 1, 1945			Total Number of different Minors Employed within the Town (City) under Authority of Forms C, C2, D, or G, as reported by the Town (City).		
		In registration of minors	In public school membership	In private school membership	Boys	Girls	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group I - Cities	2,916,344	358,661	251,890	100,155	1,441	1,356	2,797
Group II - Towns of 5,000 population or over	984,318	131,443	109,618	20,254	594	373	967
Group III - Towns of Less Than 5,000 Population and Maintaining High Schools	277,218	39,707	36,461	2,585	223	157	380

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group IV - Towns of Less than 5,000 Population and not maintaining High Schools	138,841	18,903	17,480	1,931	159	82	241
State Totals	4,316,721	548,714	415,449	124,925	2,417	1,968	4,385

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